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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 76--80th Congress

Chapter 82--1st Session

H. P. 3245

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 76

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1947. Includes the following items: \$5,000,000 additional for the continuation through Dec. 31, 1947 of the farm-labor supply program and for its subsequent liquidation; an item restoring the capital impairment of CCC by authorizing the Treasury Dept. to cancel the Corporation's notes in the amount of \$641,832,080.64; an authorization for CCC to make its surplus potatoes available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for seed and relief of needy Indians, and a provision making Indian relief funds available for transportation of such potatoes; \$300,000 additional for administrative expenses of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation payable from corporation funds; a general provision waiving limitations on the amounts that may be expended for personal services or transferred between appropriations or authorizations to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs; and a general prohibition against use of funds for reclassifications or new positions for which appropriations are not specifically made if this would increase the annual obligations under an appropriation or fund. The Act also includes additional funds for War Assets Administration, Foreign Service, payments to international organizations, and Office of Defense Transportation.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF H. R. 3245

January 27, 1947	The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 59, 72, 75, 78, 86, 93, 100-101, 103-104, 108, 117-118, 155, 157, 159, 174, 180, 190, 192, 203, and 223.
April 11, 1947	Hearings: House, H. R. 3245.
April 29, 1947	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 3245. House Report. 323. Print of the bill as reported.
May 1, 1947	House Rules Committee reported H. Res. 201 for the consideration of H. R. 3245. House Report 330.
May 2, 1947	H. R. 3245 debated in the House and passed with amendments.
May 5, 1947	H. R. 3245 was referred to the House Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
May 9, 1947	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 3245.
May 15, 1947	Senate Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 3245 with amendments. Senate Report 175. Print of the bill as reported.
May 16, 1947	H. R. 3245 debated in the Senate and passed as reported. Senate Conferees appointed.
May 19, 1947	Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
May 20, 1947	House Conferees appointed.
May 21, 1947	House received the Conference Report. House Report 415.
May 22, 1947	Both Houses agreed to the Conference Report.
May 26, 1947	Approved. Public Law 76.

DEFICIENCY AND SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF
APPROPRIATION FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DEFICIENCY AND SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION
FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEARS, 1946,
1947, AND 1948, AMOUNTING TO \$981,900

JANUARY 27, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 24, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress deficiency and supplemental estimates of appropriation for the Treasury Department for the fiscal years 1946, 1947, and 1948, amounting to \$981,900.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., January 23, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration deficiency and supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal

years 1946, 1947, and 1948, in the amount of \$981,900 for the Treasury Department, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Personal or property damage claims, Treasury Department: For payment of claims, fiscal year 1947, pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946----- \$20, 000

This estimate is required to enable the Treasury Department to pay such personal or property damage claims as may be determined and settled pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. These claims have accumulated since the passage of the act.

FISCAL SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries (reimbursable): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries, Office of Treasurer of United States (Federal Reserve notes, reimbursable)"----- \$70, 000

The Treasurer of the United States receives from the Federal Reserve banks and their branches, worn, burned, or mutilated Federal Reserve currency for redemption. The cost of this redemption is charged to the banks and the amounts reimbursed are deposited as miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury. This estimate is required to cover the cost of redeeming the increased number of these notes which are being received.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Collecting the revenue from customs," \$850,000, and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from "\$758,000" to "\$815,000"----- \$850, 000

This supplemental estimate of appropriation is required to provide for additional customs employees to man vital posts of duty. These employees include appraisers of merchandise to replace those released during the war, additional labor to weigh the increased imports of wool and sugar, and customs inspectors needed at international highways and bridges and at airports that have been designated as ports of entry.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and binding," Bureau of Customs----- \$37, 000

This estimate is required primarily to cover the increased cost of reprinting the publication Merchant Vessels of the United States. The original estimate of the cost of this work contemplated reprinting from existing type after making the necessary corrections, but later it was determined that the condition of the old type was such as to require that the whole volume be reset, with corresponding increase in cost. The remainder of the amount required is due to increases in the cost of printing customs forms.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Medals for Generals Pershing and Mitchell: For carrying out the provisions of Private Laws 831 and 884, approved August 7, 1946, and August 8, 1946, respectively, fiscal years 1947 and 1948----- \$4, 900

This estimate is required to enable the Bureau of the Mint to provide the medals for Generals Pershing and Mitchell which were authorized by Private Laws 831 and 884, Seventy-ninth Congress.

The foregoing estimates of appropriation are required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the budgets for fiscal years involved. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE JUDICIARY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$55,588 FOR THE JUDICIARY

FEBRUARY 3, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 30, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$55,588 for the Judiciary.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington 25, D. C., January 30, 1947.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$55,588 for the Judiciary, as follows:

THE JUDICIARY

COURT OF CLAIMS

Repairs and improvements: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Repairs and improvements," for replacement of boiler, \$12,500, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol... \$12, 500

This amount is required for the installation of a new boiler and accessory equipment necessary to the heating system of the Court of Claims buildings.

TERRITORIAL COURTS

Hawaii: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Territorial Courts, Hawaii"----- \$1, 188

This amount is required because of the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the First Circuit of Hawaii, authorized by act of the Territorial legislature dated May 11, 1945 (Public Act 142, legislature, Territory of Hawaii). The amount is the net requirement after taking into consideration savings which will accrue to this appropriation.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries, court reporters: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries, court reporters"----- \$27, 800

This amount is required to meet the estimated cost of providing temporary reporters for the district courts, and effecting certain adjustments in salaries of regular reporters as approved by the Judicial Conference of Senior Circuit Judges in October 1946.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries"----- \$14, 100

This amount is required for the salaries of temporary employees engaged in surveys made pursuant to Public Law 464, Seventy-ninth Congress, pertaining to the establishment of a system of salaried referees in bankruptcy, and to provide for added costs resulting from reclassifications of positions authorized by the Civil Service Commission during the fiscal years 1946 and 1947.

The foregoing supplemental estimates of appropriation are to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
JUDICIARY, UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$5,600 FOR THE JUDICIARY,
UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

FEBRUARY 3, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 30, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of the Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the
fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$5,600 for the Judiciary, United
States Supreme Court.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., January 30, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a
supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in
the amount of \$5,600 for the Judiciary, as follows:

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
"Printing and binding"----- \$5,600

This additional amount is to meet increased estimates of cost for printing the opinions and bound reports of the Supreme Court.

This estimate of appropriation being for the United States Supreme Court, I make no observation regarding its necessity.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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TWO PROPOSED PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO APPROPRIATIONS OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

TWO PROPOSED PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO THE 1945 AND 1947 APPROPRIATIONS OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FEBRUARY 3, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 30, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for the consideration of Congress two proposed provisions pertaining to the 1945 and 1947 appropriations of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The details of the proposed provisions, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1947:

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a draft of two proposed provisions pertaining to the 1945 and 1947 appropriations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, as follows:

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 for "Salaries and expenses" is hereby made available for the payment of claims under part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601).

The amount specified in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, for deposit in the Treasury by the Securities and Exchange Commission for cost of penalty mail is hereby increased from "\$13,875" to "\$16,100".

The Federal Tort Claims Act authorizes the head of a Federal agency or his designee, where the total amount of a claim does not exceed \$1,000, to settle claims against the United States for damage to or loss of property, or on account of personal injury or death, caused by the negligent or wrongful act of an employee of the Government while on official business. The Commission now has under consideration the claims of certain persons whose automobiles were damaged by a truck which was being operated by an employee of the Commission on official business. The proposed provision will permit the Commission to settle these claims from presently available funds.

Title II of the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, approved December 22, 1944, provided that not to exceed \$13,875 of the Commission's 1945 appropriation would be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for costs of penalty mail during the fiscal year 1945. The Commission installed a system for controlling the use of penalty mail but found that it did not work effectively until near the close of the fiscal year. Consequently, the cost for handling the estimated number of pieces of mail emanating from the Commission, as determined by the Post Office Department, requires the deposit in the general fund of the Treasury of \$16,100, or \$2,225 in excess of the limitation. The proposed provision will permit the Commission to deposit this amount of its 1945 appropriation in the general fund of the Treasury.

The foregoing provisions are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budgets for the fiscal years 1945 and 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$43,000 FOR THE NATIONAL
ARCHIVES

FEBRUARY 5, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 4, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947, in the amount of \$43,000, for the National Archives.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 3, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947, in the amount of \$43,000, for the National Archives, as follows:

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, National Archives," fiscal year 1947, \$43,000, of which \$1,000 is for claims determined and settled pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act----- \$43,000

This supplemental estimate is required to meet the cost of additional activities imposed upon the National Archives by the passage of the Administrative Procedure Act, approved June 11, 1946, and to provide funds and authority for the settlement of claims pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act, approved August 2, 1946.

The foregoing estimate of appropriation is required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that it be transmitted to Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947, AMOUNTING TO \$4,850,000

FEBRUARY 6, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 5, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1947, amounting to \$4,850,000.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 4, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$4,850,000, for the Treasury Department, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COAST GUARD

Pay and allowances: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
 "Pay and allowances," Coast Guard----- \$4, 850, 000

Public Law 474, approved June 29, 1946 (an amendment to the Military Pay Readjustment Act of 1942), provided for increases in the base pay of Coast Guard military personnel, effective July 1, 1947, ranging from 10 to 50 percent.

The foregoing estimate is required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that it be transmitted to Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$82,223,350, TOGETHER WITH
DRAFTS OF PROPOSED PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO EXISTING
APPROPRIATIONS, FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

FEBRUARY 10, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, February 7, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$82,223,350, together with drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations, for the Post Office Department.

The details of these estimates and drafts of proposed provisions, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 7, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$82,223,350, together with drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations, for the Post Office Department, as follows:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1947, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Salaries, Office of the Postmaster General.....	\$15, 200
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SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

Salaries, Office of Budget and Administrative Planning.....	1, 500
Salaries, Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General.....	23, 900
Salaries, Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General.....	25, 500
Salaries, Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department.....	40, 500
Salaries, Office of the purchasing agent.....	850
Salaries, Bureau of Accounts.....	3, 300

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Personal or property damage claims.....	160, 500
Adjusted losses and contingencies.....	25, 500

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

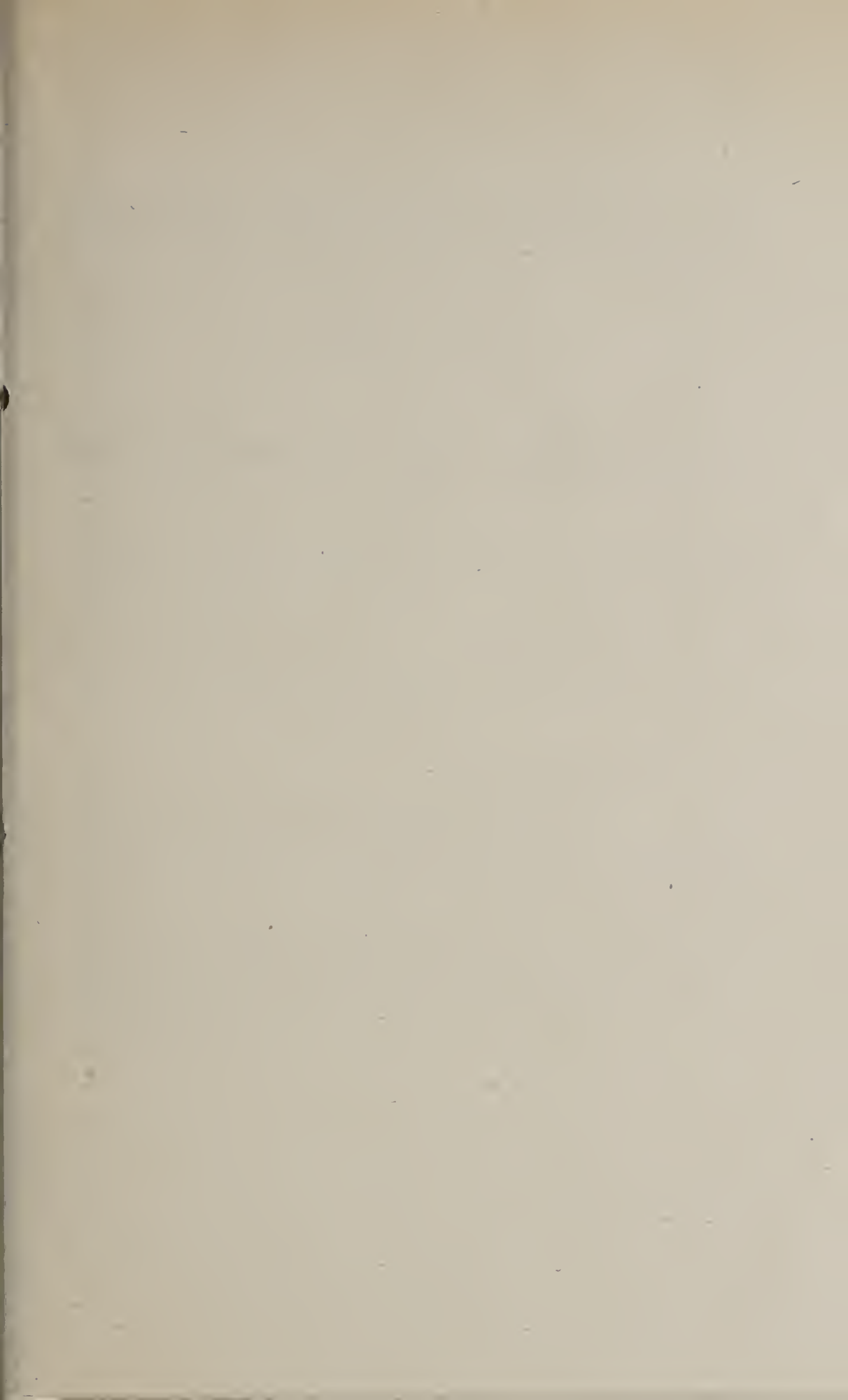
Clerks.....	27, 300
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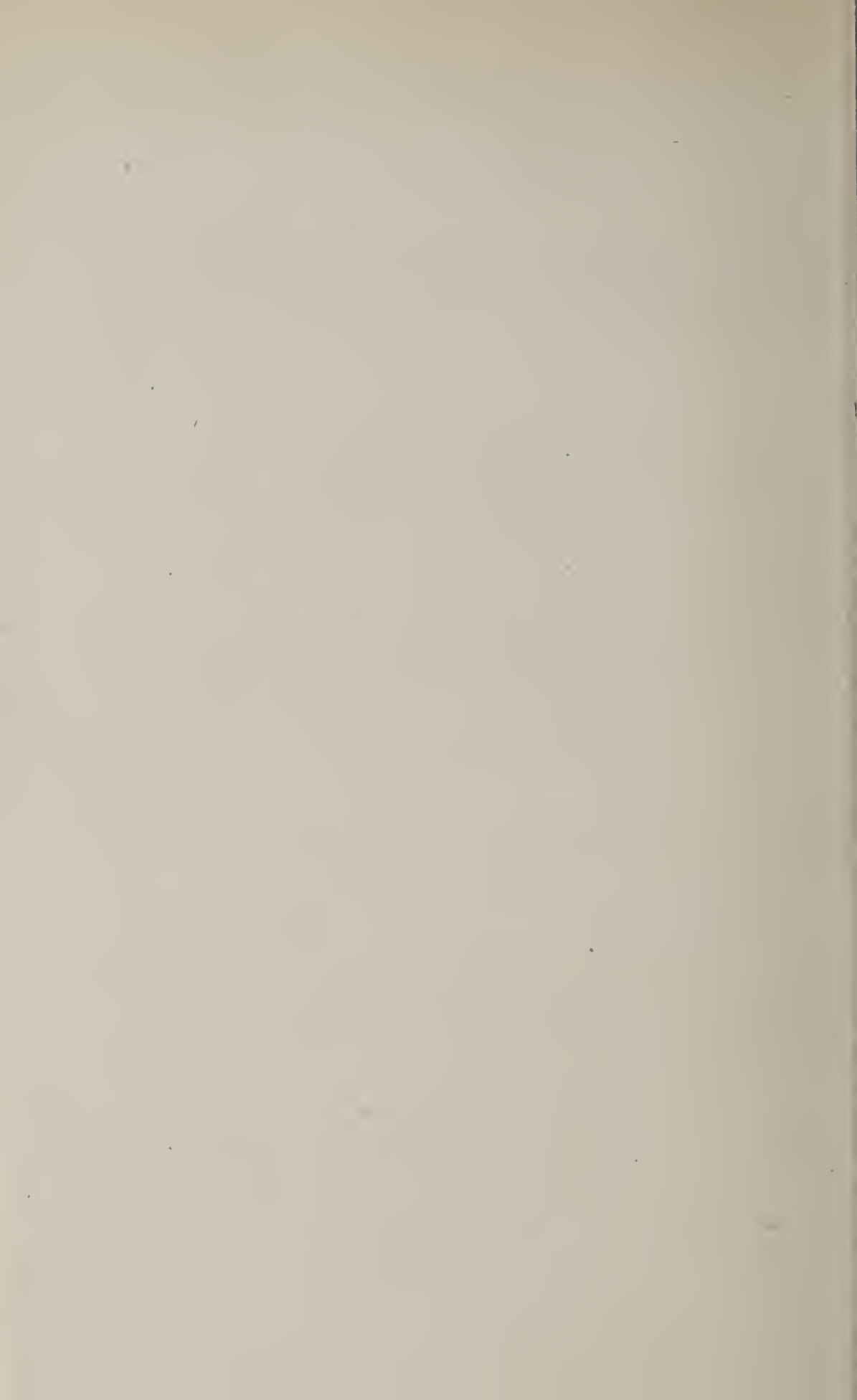
OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to postmasters.....	1, 518, 100
Clerks, first- and second-class post offices.....	11, 124, 600
Clerks, third-class post offices.....	46, 000
Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices.....	604, 600
Carfare and bicycle allowance.....	375, 500
City delivery carriers.....	28, 018, 800
Rural Delivery Service.....	3, 832, 100

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star-route service.....	721, 000
Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska.....	85, 000
Railroad transportation and mail messenger service.....	10, 500, 000
Railway Mail Service.....	4, 554, 800
Foreign mail transportation.....	11, 691, 000
Railway postal clerks, travel allowance.....	403, 000
Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses.....	8, 500
Indemnities, international mail.....	6, 400
Foreign air-mail transportatoin.....	1, 216, 000





SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, FISCAL YEAR 1947

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$147,916,164 FOR THE FEDERAL
SECURITY AGENCY

FEBRUARY 10, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 7, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$147,916,164 for the Federal Security Agency.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$147,916,164 for the Federal Security Agency, as follows:

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Certification services: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Certification services"----- \$40, 000

The additional funds are required to carry out the act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law 139), providing for the certification of batches of drugs composed wholly or partly of penicillin or any derivation thereof, and are due to the increased testing requirements for penicillin and increased costs of laboratory equipment and supplies. All costs are covered by fees deposited as miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses," \$390,500: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head on the amount available for transfer to the Federal Works Agency is hereby increased to \$115,000, and, effective as of July 1, 1946, payments to the appropriations of Howard University for the actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such University and the transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries, Howard University" in the Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1947, for salaries of technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital are hereby authorized----- \$390, 500

The additional funds recommended are to provide improved staffing of the hospital and alterations and improvements to the physical plant to permit operation of a general community and teaching hospital including a tuberculosis unit and a school of nursing education in accordance with acceptable professional standards.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries, Howard University"----- \$275, 364

This appropriation is requested to provide funds for the payment of salaries of additional staff. It is made necessary by the increase in the student enrollment, which is due largely to veterans pursuing their education under the GI bill of rights.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Payments to States, Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Payments to States, Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended," \$1, 734, 000: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount available for providing rehabilitation services to disabled residents of the District of Columbia under section 6 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act is hereby increased to \$172, 961----- \$1, 734, 000

Additional sums are required for 1947 to carry the Federal share of the costs of State vocational rehabilitation programs, which have expanded since the 1947 estimates were submitted to Congress. Under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, the Federal Government must provide 50 percent of the cost of rehabilitation services furnished under approved State programs and 100 percent of the costs of vocational guidance and administration in such programs.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Venereal diseases: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Venereal diseases"-----	\$23, 400
Tuberculosis: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Tuberculosis"-----	15, 600
Communicable diseases: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Communicable diseases"-----	99, 100
Hospitals and medical care: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Hospitals and medical care"-----	242, 500

The amounts indicated for the above-listed appropriations are required to enable the Public Health Service to meet the costs of pay increases authorized for commissioned officers by the act of June 29, 1946 (Public Law 474) which became effective subsequent to the transmittal of the Budget for fiscal year 1947.

Mental health activities: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1947, for carrying out the provisions of the National Mental Health Act of July 3, 1946 (Public Law 487), except section 11, including travel; printing and binding; and the objects specified in the paragraph immediately following the heading "Public Health Service" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947-----	\$120, 000
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These funds are required to inaugurate the Public Health Service program in mental health activities, which was authorized in the National Mental Health Act, approved July 3, 1946.

Foreign quarantine service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign quarantine service"-----	\$10, 400
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This amount is for costs of pay increases for commissioned officers pursuant to Public Law 474.

National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "National Institute of Health, operating expenses"-----	\$1, 082, 200
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Requirements for research grants-in-aid under the National Institute of Health are in excess of original estimates. Of the amount recommended, \$1,074,000 is for research grants and \$8,200 is for costs of pay increases for commissioned officers pursuant to Public Law 474.

Salaries and miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and miscellaneous expenses"-----	\$8, 700
Office of International Health Relations: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Office of International Health Relations"-----	5, 400

The above two items are needed for costs of pay increases for commissioned officers pursuant to Public Law 474.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947 for "Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind"-----	\$135, 000, 000
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The increase over the regular appropriation of \$484,000,000 results primarily from changes made by Public Law 719, Seventy-ninth Congress, in the provisions for Federal matching of assistance payments. This legislation increased the maximums on individual payments subject to Federal matching and increased the Federal share up to these maximums.

Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance"----- \$50, 000

The Bureau of Public Assistance administers the program of grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind. The 1946 amendments to the Social Security Act made substantial increases in the program and work loads of the Bureau. The recommended amount is required to enable the Bureau to handle these additional loads.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration:

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration"----- \$6, 459, 000

Additional funds are needed for the administration of State unemployment compensation agencies, whose work loads and costs of administration have not declined as was anticipated when the 1947 estimates were submitted to the Congress.

Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen: For payments to seamen as authorized by title XIII of the Social Security Act, as amended (sec. 3, Act of August 10, 1946, Public Law 719)----- \$1, 000, 000

These funds will provide the share of seamen's unemployment compensation for which the Federal Government is liable in 1947, in accordance with the Social Security Act Amendments of 1946.

Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance," \$585,000, and the limitation on the amount which may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby increased by \$851,000, the whole to be accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That any sums received by the Administrator as payment for services performed for any department or agency of the Government by persons whose salaries are paid from said fund shall be deposited to the credit of the fund and be available, during the fiscal year in which such sums are received, for the same purposes----- \$585, 000

The amounts requested above are necessary to process the increased work loads arising from the enactment of title II of the act of August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719), and the act of July 31, 1946 (Public Law 572).

Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Administration: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Administration"----- \$460, 000

The amount requested is essential to meet the requirements of Public Law 719 and Public Law 572, which affect the old-age and survivors insurance program. In addition, the amount includes allowances for increased rental cost for the Candler Building, Baltimore, Md., which became effective as of July 1, 1946, and increases in prices on essential equipment and supplies required by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance during the current fiscal year.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries, Office of the General Counsel: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries, Office of the General Counsel"----- \$23, 000

The recommended supplemental for this unit in the Office of the Administrator is necessary to enable the Office of the General Counsel to handle additional problems and work loads arising out of the 1946 amendments to the Social Security Act, the Railroad Retirement Act, and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency"----- \$121, 000

Most of the increase in this appropriation is necessary to enable the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance to handle new and increased problems and work loads arising out of legislation enacted since Congress acted on the 1947 appropriation. The rest of the increase is for the Public Health Service, mainly to provide for travel necessary to follow up promising new developments in several important research programs, including cancer research.

Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency"----- \$171, 000

Over half of the recommended supplemental estimate is for the Social Security Administration to cover additional printing and binding required in administering new legislation and to meet the substantial increase in printing and binding prices. The rest of the increase is to provide necessary funds for the Public Health Service, Office of Education, and Food and Drug Administration to cover increased costs and to enable these agencies to undertake certain important activities not provided for adequately in the regular appropriation.

The foregoing supplemental estimates are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION AND PROPOSED
AUTHORIZATIONS FOR THE EXPENDITURE OF INDIAN TRIBAL
FUNDS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEARS 1946 AND 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$1,003,469.34 AND PRO-
POSED AUTHORIZATIONS FOR THE EXPENDITURE OF INDIAN
TRIBAL FUNDS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FEBRUARY 10, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 6, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal years 1946 and 1947 in the amount of \$1,003,469.34, and proposed authorizations for the expenditure of Indian tribal funds, for the Department of the Interior.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

2 AUTHORIZATIONS FOR EXPENDITURE OF INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal years 1946 and 1947, in the amount of \$1,003,469.34, and proposed authorizations for the expenditure of Indian tribal funds, for the Department of the Interior, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior," exclusively for the payment of claims under part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601)----- \$20, 000

The purpose of this estimate is to provide funds for the settlement of claims in amounts not exceeding \$1,000 each for damages resulting from negligence or wrongful acts of employees of the Department of the Interior during the current fiscal year.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Fire fighting: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Fire fighting," \$56,000; and \$20,000 of the amount appropriated in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947, under the head "Salaries and expenses," Grazing Service, for the payment to employees for accumulated or accrued annual leave is hereby transferred to this appropriation and shall be available for the purposes hereof-- \$56, 000

This estimate is required to provide additional funds to meet fire-suppression costs in the current fiscal year.

Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon"----- \$18, 000

The purpose of this estimate is to provide funds to meet increased contract costs for fire protection on the Oregon and California Railroad and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in the current fiscal year.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Education of Indians: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Education of Indians"----- \$250, 000

The purpose of this estimate is to provide funds to meet the increased cost of operating nonreservation boarding schools because of increased attendance of Indian pupils at these schools.

Conservation of health: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Conservation of health"----- \$62, 000

This estimate is to meet increased per diem rates and to provide funds for the care of an increased number of Indian patients in St.

Elizabeths Hospital and certain sanitarium under contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Suppressing forest and range fires: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Suppressing forest and range fires"----- \$50, 000

This amount is required to meet fire-suppression costs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in excess of available funds during the current fiscal year.

Payment to Milton A. Johnson: For deposit by the Secretary of the Treasury to the official trust fund checking account of the special disbursing agent, Yakima Indian Agency, Toppenish, Washington, and for deposit to certain other accounts pursuant to the Act of August 7, 1946 (Private Law 863)----- \$2, 119. 34

This estimate is submitted in accordance with the act of August 7, 1946, which authorizes an appropriation of \$2,119.34 for deposit to accounts diminished by embezzlement of funds by a former employee of the Yakima Indian Agency.

MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds)," \$50,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the particular tribe interested.

The purpose of this estimate is to authorize additional expenditures from tribal funds for the relief of needy Indians.

Support of Indian schools (tribal funds): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Support of Indian schools (tribal funds)"----- \$200, 000

This estimate is to increase the limitation on the expenditure of tribal funds in order to permit the expenditure of reimbursements received from Indian veterans and the Veterans' Administration for the operation of training programs for such veterans in several of the reservation and nonreservation boarding schools.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Vale project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance of the Vale project, Oregon, fiscal year 1947, to remain available until June 30, 1948, \$59,800, from the Reclamation Fund, Special Fund, which amount may be expended for reimbursement to the Vale Oregon Irrigation District to the extent that funds may have been advanced by that District to the United States for operation and maintenance for the calendar year 1947----- \$59, 800

These funds are required for operation and maintenance of the Vale project, Oregon, during the calendar year 1947 in accordance with the terms of a contract between the Vale (Oreg.) irrigation district and the United States, dated October 22, 1926.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Gaging streams: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Gaging streams," \$300,000, and the amount that shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities is hereby increased from \$1,620,000 to \$1,920,000----- \$300, 000

The purpose of this estimate is to provide additional funds to match on a dollar-for-dollar basis State or municipal offerings for cooperative water investigations.

4 AUTHORIZATIONS FOR EXPENDITURE OF INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Insane of Alaska"-----	\$650
Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Insane of Alaska"-----	80, 900

The purpose of the foregoing items is to provide additional funds for the maintenance of Alaskan insane patients at the Morningside Hospital, Portland, Oreg.

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Municipal government of Saint Croix: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Municipal government of Saint Croix"-----	\$104, 000
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This estimate is to provide additional funds for defraying the anticipated deficit in the treasury of the municipality of St. Croix for the current fiscal year.

The foregoing supplemental estimates are required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budgets for the fiscal years involved. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION IN THE AMOUNT
OF \$3,944,000 AND DRAFTS OF PROPOSED PROVISIONS AFFECTING
APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947

FEBRUARY 10, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 7, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$3,944,000 and drafts of proposed provisions affecting appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1947.

The details of this estimate and the proposed provisions, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 6, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$3,944,000 and drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1947, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

National forest protection and management: The sum of \$410,000 is hereby transferred from the appropriation "Acquisition of Lands for National Forests under Week's Act" to the appropriation "National forest protection and management".

The 1947 appropriation provided for a timber sales program involving the production of 3.5 billion board feet of lumber. Sufficient progress has been made toward this goal to not only assure its attainment, but to permit it to be exceeded by an additional 400,000,000 board feet. To handle this additional production would require an increase of \$410,000 in administrative funds, but this expenditure would increase gross revenues by an estimated \$2,000,000. The need for lumber is great and everything within reason should be done to increase the output. To provide for this increase in funds, there is proposed a transfer of \$410,000 from the appropriation "Acquisition of lands for national forests, under Week's Act." The rate of obligation under this land acquisition program, as of December 31, 1946, indicates that available funds will exceed the needs of the current fiscal year.

Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fighting forest fires, fiscal year 1947-----	\$3, 944, 000
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Because of the impossibility of determining definitely in advance the amount of funds required during any fiscal year for fighting and preventing fires in the national forests, the annual appropriation act for the Department of Agriculture for a number of years past has provided the nominal sum of \$100,000, for this purpose. The practice has been to supplement this sum to the extent actually required by the temporary use of funds appropriated for general expense purposes of the Forest Service. After the close of the fire season each year, it has been the custom of the Department to submit estimates, and of Congress to appropriate the funds needed to reimburse these general expense appropriations. The purpose of this supplemental estimate of appropriation is to provide similar reimbursement for expenditures actually incurred by the Forest Service since July 1, 1946, and provide for estimated expenditures during the remainder of the fiscal year 1947.

The estimate of \$3,944,000 may be summarized as follows:

Obligations July 1 to Dec. 31, 1946, for fire suppression and prevention-----	\$3, 356, 104
Estimated obligations Jan. 1 to June 30, 1947, for fire suppression and prevention-----	631, 469
Total fire fighting and prevention requirements for period July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947, are estimated at-----	3, 987, 573

Less amount available from 1947 appropriation for fighting forest fires:

Amount appropriated, 1947----- \$100, 000

Less amount obligated in fiscal year 1946 in excess of
amount appropriated----- 56, 427

\$43, 573

Total deficiency----- 3, 944, 000

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for administrative expenses, \$800,000, payable from the funds of the Corporation.

The act of July 12, 1946 (Public Law 505, 79th Cong.), extended from July 1, 1946, to July 1, 1947, the authority for making Land Bank Commissioner loans. Land Bank Commissioner loans are made from funds furnished by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation and when made become the property of the Corporation. The budget submitted for the Corporation for the fiscal year 1947 contains no amount to cover the expenses of acquiring new loans for the fiscal year 1947, since under then existing authority, no new loans could be made after June 30, 1946. The acquisition of Land Bank Commissioner loans and the servicing of previously acquired loans and real estate are through the services and facilities of the Federal land banks, the cost of which is reimbursed to the land banks by the Corporation. The additional sum of \$800,000 is necessary to insure reimbursement to the Federal land banks for the cost of making new Land Bank Commissioner loans under Public Law 505, Seventy-ninth Congress.

TORT CLAIMS

Appropriations and other funds available to the Department during the fiscal year 1947 shall be available for the payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601).

The Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601), authorizes the heads of Federal agencies to settle certain tort claims of not more than \$1,000 accruing on and after January 1, 1945. The language herein proposed would provide authority for the payment, from funds currently available to the Department, of claims accruing on and after January 1, 1945, which will be settled during fiscal year 1947.

The foregoing supplemental estimate and proposed provisions are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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DEFICIENCY AND SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF
APPROPRIATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1942 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$1,733.85 AND SUPPLEMENTAL
ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947
IN THE AMOUNT OF \$1,064,500, FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEBRUARY 10, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 6, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress deficiency estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1942 in the amount of \$1,733.85 and supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$1,064,500, for the Department of Justice.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 6, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration deficiency estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1942 in the amount of \$1,733.85 and supplemental estimates of appropriation for fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$1,064,500, for the Department of Justice, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Traveling expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for "Traveling expenses"----- \$194. 81
Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for "Salaries and expenses, Lands Division"----- 1,539.04

These estimates cover claims certified for settlement by the Comptroller General, chargeable to appropriations that are exhausted, which require deficiency appropriations for payment.

Claims Division: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for the "Claims Division"----- \$35, 000

This amount is required to permit transfer to the Claims Division, as of March 1, 1947, of certain attorneys now employed by the War Shipping Administration to continue admiralty litigation for which the Division is responsible. Additional staff is also required for litigation of tort claims in accordance with the provision of the Federal Tort Claims Act, approved August 2, 1946, and for increasing work loads in contract settlement and other war-related legal actions.

Damage claims: For payment of claims, fiscal year 1947, pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601)- \$40, 000

This is an estimate for a new appropriation, submitted in accordance with the act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 601.

Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division"----- \$60, 500

This amount is required for the employment of temporary personnel from April 1 through the remainder of the fiscal year, in connection with reparations of railroad freight charges paid by the Government during the war.

Salaries and expenses of district attorneys and so forth: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses of district attorneys and so forth"----- \$108, 000

This supplementary amount is required largely because of the necessity of maintaining the staffs of these offices to cope with a continuing heavy work load.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service"----- \$800, 000

As a result of a decision of the United States Court of Claims, dated May 6, 1946, the foregoing amount will be required during the current

fiscal year for compensation for overtime services of immigrant inspectors and other employees of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Medical and hospital service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947,
for "Medical and hospital service" ----- \$21, 000

The additional funds are to provide for increases to reserve officers of the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service as authorized by Public Law 474, Seventy-ninth Congress.

The foregoing deficiency and supplemental estimates of appropriation are to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the budgets for the fiscal years involved, and I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$353,398,633

FEBRUARY 13, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 13, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947, in the amount of \$353,398,633.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 13, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$353,398,633. They represent that portion of the cost of several pay bills which it is estimated the various agencies will not be able to absorb within available funds. The specific pay bills included are (1) the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (Public

Law 390) which is principally applicable to employees under the Classification Act; (2) Public Laws 317, 386, and 577, which granted increases to employees of the postal service; (3) Public Laws 491 and 568 relating principally to certain employees of the District of Columbia; and (4) Public Laws 567 and 582 which increased the compensation of justices and judges and the fees of commissioners.

The total cost of the above laws for the fiscal year 1947 is estimated at \$598,986,000. Of this amount the Federal Employees Pay Act (Public Law 390) will cost \$417,056,650 of which 56 percent will be absorbed within available funds. The laws relating to the postal service, the District of Columbia, and the courts will cost \$181,929,350 of which approximately 1 percent is to be absorbed.

These supplemental estimates provide only for the increased pay costs for those employees paid from appropriations contained in the annual appropriation acts for the fiscal year 1947 (or from funds continued available from prior years) and in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, approved July 23, 1946, and the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947, approved August 8, 1946. All supplemental estimates for additional personal services for the fiscal year 1947 which are submitted during the present session of Congress will include sufficient funds to meet the increased pay costs.

The attached statement shows by departments and agencies (1) the total increased pay costs of the various acts, (2) that portion of the total cost which will be absorbed within presently available funds, and (3) the supplemental appropriations required. The information for those functions or agencies which have been transferred during this fiscal year is included on a full-year basis under the agency to which transferred.

The supplemental estimates, listed by departments and agencies and appropriations involved, are as follows:

INCREASED PAY COSTS

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1947, to meet increased pay costs authorized by the Acts of March 6, 1946 (Public Law 317), May 21, 1946 (Public Law 386), May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390), July 5, 1946 (Public Law 491), July 31, 1946 (Public Laws 567, 568, and 577), and August 1, 1946 (Public Law 582), and other legislation enacted during or applicable to said fiscal year authorizing increases in pay of Government officers and employees, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate:

“To meet the increased pay costs authorized by the Act of May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390), Senate” (to be allotted to various appropriation titles)-----	\$1, 507, 500
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House of Representatives:

“Compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and others”-----	650, 000
“Clerk hire, Members and Delegates”-----	1, 750, 000
Contingent expenses of the House:	
“Furniture”-----	18, 000
“Miscellaneous items”-----	6, 000
“Special and select committees”-----	100, 000
“Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation”-----	35, 000
“Folding documents”-----	25, 000
“Revision of laws”-----	1, 000
“Preparing and editing a new edition of the Code of laws”-----	18, 000
“Clerk’s office, special assistance”-----	2, 000
“Speaker’s automobile”-----	1, 200
“Capitol Police Board”-----	300

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—continued

Joint Committee on Printing: "Salaries"-----	\$2, 900
Office of Legislative Counsel: "Salaries and expenses"-----	12, 000
Architect of the Capitol:	
Office of the Architect of the Capitol: "Salaries"-----	9, 176
Capitol Buildings and Grounds:	
"Capitol Buildings"-----	56, 173
"Capitol Grounds"-----	17, 882
"Legislative garage"-----	3, 297
"Senate Office Building"-----	52, 898
"House Office Buildings"-----	72, 456
"Capitol power plant"-----	50, 478
Library Buildings and Grounds:	
"Salaries"-----	23, 583
"Salaries, Sunday opening"-----	1, 850
Botanic Garden: "Salaries"-----	20, 298
Library of Congress:	
"Salaries, Library, proper"-----	282, 520
Copyright office: "Salaries"-----	73, 931
Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries"-----	56, 980
Distribution of printed cards: "Salaries and expenses"-----	40, 690
Index to State legislation: "Salaries and expenses"-----	8, 505
Union catalogues: "Salaries and expenses"-----	11, 886
"Motion-picture project"-----	7, 892
Library buildings: "Salaries"-----	57, 702
Total, legislative branch-----	<u>4, 977, 097</u>

THE JUDICIARY

United States Supreme Court:	
"Salaries"-----	97, 000
"Structural and mechanical care of the building and grounds"-----	18, 631
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: "Salaries and expenses"-----	28, 315
United States Customs Court: "Salaries and expenses"-----	41, 250
Miscellaneous items of expense:	
"Salaries of judges"-----	1, 164, 000
"Salaries of clerks of courts"-----	190, 000
"Probation system, United States courts"-----	78, 000
"Salaries of criers"-----	11, 800
"Fees of commissioners"-----	95, 000
Administrative Office of the United States Courts: "Salaries"-----	40, 000
Total, The Judiciary-----	<u>1, 763, 996</u>

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Executive Mansion and grounds: "Care, maintenance, repair, and alteration"-----	18, 250
Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses"-----	350, 500
Office for Emergency Management:	
Office of Defense Transportation: "Salaries and expenses"-----	62, 400
Office of Scientific Research and Development: "Salaries and expenses"-----	48, 800
War Assets Administration: "Salaries and expenses"-----	20, 474, 300
Office of Government Reports: "Salaries and expenses"-----	49, 500
Total, Executive Office of the President-----	<u>21, 003, 750</u>

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Civil Service Commission: "Salaries and expenses"-----	1, 059, 800
Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and expenses"-----	651, 900
Federal Power Commission:	
"Salaries and expenses"-----	365, 300
"Flood control surveys"-----	31, 500

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—continued

Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses"-----	\$281, 000
Interstate Commerce Commission:	
"General expenses"-----	793, 100
"Railroad safety"-----	56, 500
"Locomotive inspection"-----	52, 100
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: "Salaries and expenses"-----	1, 040, 000
National Archives: "Salaries and expenses"-----	148, 600
National Capital Housing Authority: "Maintenance and operation"-----	1, 550
National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries"-----	412, 400
National Mediation Board:	
"Salaries and expenses"-----	16, 000
National Railroad Adjustment Board: "Salaries and expenses"-----	19, 000
Panama Railroad Company: "Administrative expenses" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses)-----	(85, 000)
Railroad Retirement Board:	
"Salaries"-----	304, 000
"Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries)"-----	31, 000
Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and expenses"-----	572, 000
Smithsonian Institution:	
"Salaries and expenses"-----	180, 400
"Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art"-----	101, 000
Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses"-----	124, 000
The Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and expenses"-----	123, 500
United States Maritime Commission:	
"Construction fund" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of this fund which may be used for personal services)-----	(1, 890, 000)
"Maritime Training" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of this fund which may be used for administrative expenses)-----	(40, 000)
Veterans' Administration: "Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services"-----	48, 272, 500
Total, Independent Offices-----	<u>54, 637, 150</u>

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

Reconstruction Finance Corporation: "Administrative expenses" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses)-----	<u>(3, 710, 000)</u>
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FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Bureau of Employees' Compensation: "Salaries and expenses"-----	153, 000
Columbia Institution for the Deaf: "Salaries and expenses"-----	26, 000
Food and Drug Administration:	
"Enforcement operations"-----	409, 700
"Certification services"-----	37, 000
"General administration"-----	16, 500
Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses"-----	119, 400
Howard University: "Salaries"-----	181, 600
Office of Education: "Salaries and expenses"-----	116, 500
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:	
"For payments to States"-----	12, 000
"General administrative expenses"-----	35, 000
"Salaries and expenses, services for blind function"-----	3, 500
Public Health Service:	
"Venereal diseases"-----	258, 400
"Tuberculosis"-----	99, 000
"Communicable diseases"-----	425, 900
"Hospitals and medical care"-----	1, 789, 500
"Foreign quarantine service"-----	237, 500
"National Institute of Health, operating expenses"-----	279, 400
"National Cancer Institute, operating expenses"-----	98, 900

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—continued

Public Health Service—Continued

"Salaries and miscellaneous expenses"-----	\$220, 100
"Office of International Health Relations"-----	3, 830
"Salaries and expenses, Vital Statistics, Office of Surgeon General"-----	82, 100

Social Security Administration:

"Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance"-----	134, 000
"Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security"-----	95, 000
"Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund which may be used for salaries)-----	(3, 285, 000)
"Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau"-----	35, 800
"Salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security Administration"-----	466, 700

Office of the Administrator:

"Salaries, Office of the Administrator"-----	23, 500
"Salaries, Division of Personnel Management"-----	17, 600
"Salaries, Division of Service Operations"-----	39, 000
"Salaries, Office of the General Counsel"-----	85, 500

Total, Federal Security Agency-----	5, 501, 930
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FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Office of the Administrator: "Salaries and expenses"-----	33, 800
Public Buildings Administration:	
"General administrative expenses"-----	201, 500
"Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area"-----	2, 996, 000
"Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia"-----	1, 123, 600
Bureau of Community Facilities:	
"Maintenance and operation of schools" (increase in authorization to expend unobligated balances)-----	(35, 700)
"War public works (community facilities) liquidation" (increase in authorization to expend unobligated balances)-----	(100, 000)

Total, Federal Works Agency-----	4, 354, 900
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NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

Federal Home Loan Bank Administration: "Salaries and expenses" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate or other funds which may be used for administrative expenses)-----	(166, 000)
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: "Administrative expenses" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses)-----	(36, 000)
Federal Public Housing Authority: "Salaries and expenses" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate or other funds which may be used for administrative expenses)-----	(1, 900, 000)
Defense Homes Corporation: "Administrative expenses" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses)-----	(10, 670)

Total, National Housing Agency-----	(2, 112, 670)
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses"-----	210, 000
Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses"-----	265, 000
Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses"-----	70, 000
Library, Department of Agriculture: "Salaries and expenses"-----	66, 000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—continued

Bureau of Agricultural Economies:	
"Economic investigations"-----	\$250, 000
"Crop and livestock estimates"-----	240, 000
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations: "Salaries and expenses"-----	78, 000
Extension Service: "Administration and coordination of extension work"-----	46, 000
Agricultural Research Administration:	
Office of Administrator: "Salaries and expenses"-----	43, 000
"Special research fund, Department of Agriculture"-----	110, 000
Office of Experiment Stations:	
"Administration of grants and coordination of research with States"-----	21, 000
"Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico"-----	7, 000
Bureau of Animal Industry:	
"Animal Husbandry"-----	86, 500
"Diseases of animals"-----	64, 500
"Fur-resources investigations"-----	14, 000
"Inspection and quarantine"-----	134, 000
"Meat inspection"-----	1, 240, 000
"Virus Serum Toxin Act"-----	40, 000
"Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum" (increase in sum made available from appropriation made by section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, from "\$37, 300 to \$42, 500")--	(5, 200)
Bureau of Dairy Industry: "Salaries and expenses"-----	102, 800
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering:	
"Field crops"-----	235, 000
"Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops"-----	175, 000
"Forest diseases"-----	36, 100
"Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation"-----	145, 000
"Agricultural engineering"-----	53, 000
"National Arboretum"-----	9, 900
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:	
"Insect investigations"-----	273, 000
"Insect and plant disease control"-----	285, 000
"Foreign plant quarantines"-----	190, 000
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:	
"Agricultural chemical investigations"-----	50, 000
"Naval-stores investigations"-----	16, 000
"Regional research laboratories"-----	470, 000
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economies: "Salaries and expenses"-----	90, 000
Forest Service:	
Salaries and expenses:	
"General administrative expenses"-----	72, 000
"National forest protection and management"-----	2, 300, 000
"Forest and range management investigations"-----	250, 000
"Forest products"-----	160, 000
"Farm and other private forestry cooperation"-----	38, 000
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Operating expenses"-----	450, 000
Soil Conservation Service:	
"Soil conservation research"-----	145, 000
"Soil conservation operations"-----	4, 000, 000
"Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land"-----	106, 000
Marketing services:	
"Market news service"-----	130, 000
"Market inspection of farm products"-----	60, 000
"Marketing farm products"-----	260, 000
"Tobacco Acts"-----	125, 000
"Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency, and Standard Container Acts"-----	25, 000
"Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Future Acts"-----	125, 000
"United States Grain Standards Act"-----	115, 000
"United States Warehouse Act"-----	56, 000
"Federal Seed Act"-----	15, 500

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—continued

Marketing services—Continued

"Packers and Stockyards Acts"-----	\$55, 200
"Naval Stores Act"-----	4, 300
"Insecticide Act"-----	31, 000
"Commodity Exchange Act"-----	26, 000
"Freight rates for farm products"-----	15, 000
"Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation"-----	2, 500, 000
Farm tenancy: "Salaries and expenses"-----	325, 000
Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and expenses"-----	550, 000
Farm Credit Administration: "Salaries and expenses"-----	40, 000
Federal Intermediate Credit Banks: "Administrative expenses" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses)-----	(85, 000)
Production Credit Corporations: "Administrative expenses" (in- crease in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses)-----	(50, 000)
Total, Department of Agriculture-----	17, 094, 800

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses"-----	122, 300
Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:	
"General administration, Office of the Administrator"-----	477, 700
"Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities"-----	3, 661, 700
"Technical development"-----	48, 000
"Enforcement of safety regulations"-----	836, 000
"Airport Advisory Service"-----	25, 400
"Maintenance and operation of aircraft"-----	72, 100
"Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport"-----	79, 500
"Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses"-----	158, 600
Coast and Geodetic Survey:	
"Salaries and expenses, departmental"-----	287, 100
"Salaries and expenses, field"-----	223, 600
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce: "Departmental sala- ries and expenses" and "Export Control," \$650,000, to be derived by transfer from "Field office service"-----	(650, 000)
Patent Office: "Salaries"-----	632, 000
National Bureau of Standards:	
"Operation and administration"-----	68, 400
"Testing, inspection, and information service"-----	211, 500
"Research and development"-----	239, 500
"Standards for commerce"-----	31, 500
Weather Bureau "Salaries and expenses"-----	1, 712, 000
Inland Waterways Corporation: "Administrative expenses" (in- crease in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses)-----	(86, 100)
Total, Department of Commerce-----	8, 886, 900

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary:	
"Salaries"-----	174, 000
"War agency liquidation"-----	15, 000
"Office of Solicitor"-----	36, 200
"Division of Territories and Island Possessions"-----	21, 600
"Oil and Gas Division"-----	44, 000
"Soil and moisture conservation operations"-----	97, 000
"Commission of Fine Arts"-----	910
Bureau of Land Management:	
"Salaries and expenses (Grazing Service)"-----	38, 900
"Salaries and expenses (General Land Office)"-----	134, 700
"Surveying public lands (General Land Office)"-----	43, 300
"Salaries and expenses, branch of field examination (General Land Office)"-----	34, 600

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—continued

Bureau of Land Management—Continued

"Salaries and expenses of district land offices (General Land Office)"	\$30, 000
"Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon (reimbursable) (General Land Office)"	27, 800
"Range improvements on public lands outside of grazing districts (receipt limitation) (General Land Office)"	2, 000
"Protection and management of the timber resources of the public domain (General Land Office)"	22, 100

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

"Salaries and expenses"	132, 700
"Salaries and expenses, district offices"	85, 000
"Salaries and expenses, reservation administration"	411, 700
"Alaska native service"	290, 000
"Education of Indians"	889, 700
"Conservation of health"	700, 000
"Welfare of Indians"	9, 800
"Management, Indian forest and range resources"	89, 400
"Agriculture and stock raising"	89, 200
"Development of Indian arts and crafts"	2, 700
"Irrigation and drainage"	18, 700
"Administration of Indian tribal affairs (from tribal funds)"	(9, 700)
"Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (from tribal funds)"	(8, 400)
"Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers, Wisconsin (from tribal funds)"	(4, 900)
"Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (from tribal funds)"	(23, 600)

Bureau of Reclamation:

Reclamation fund, special fund:

"Salaries and expenses (other than project offices)"	360, 000
"Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California (from power revenues)"	(21, 000)
"Yuma project, Arizona-California"	10, 200
"Central Valley project, California (from power revenues)"	(49, 300)
"Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado (from power revenues)"	(9, 400)
"Boise project, Idaho"	10, 000
"Minidoka project, Idaho (from power revenues)"	(7, 400)
"Minidoka project, Idaho"	2, 000
"North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming (from power revenues)"	(5, 000)
"Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas (from power revenues)"	(5, 300)
"Owyhee project, Oregon"	9, 500
"Klamath project, Oregon-California"	9, 500
"Columbia Basin project, Washington (from power revenues)"	(41, 200)
"Yakima project, Washington"	21, 500
"Kendrick project, Wyoming (from power revenues)"	(8, 200)
"Riverton project, Wyoming"	6, 000
Colorado River Dam fund: "Boulder Canyon project"	62, 800
"Geological Survey"	152, 900

Bureau of Mines:

"Salaries and expenses"	12, 600
"Operating mine-rescue cars and stations and investigation of mine accidents"	25, 500
"Coal-mine inspections and investigations"	42, 000
"Testing fuel"	7, 000
"Mineral mining investigations"	9, 200
"Mining experiment stations"	30, 000
"Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania"	15, 000
"Economics of mineral industries"	23, 000
"National Park Service"	666, 600
"Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks"	65, 900

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—continued

Fish and Wildlife Service: "Salaries and expenses"-----	\$579, 100
Government in the Territories:	
Territory of Alaska: "Expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary"-----	2, 800
Territory of Hawaii: "Expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary"-----	1, 500
Government of the Virgin Islands:	
"Salaries of the Governor and employees"-----	27, 800
"Salaries and expenses of the agricultural station"-----	5, 500
Total, Department of the Interior-----	5, 598, 910

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:	
"Office of the Attorney General"-----	92, 000
"Administrative Division"-----	168, 000
"Tax Division"-----	95, 000
"Criminal Division"-----	100, 000
"Claims Division"-----	174, 000
"Salaries and expenses, Customs Division"-----	22, 800
"Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division"-----	219, 100
"Examination of judicial offices"-----	9, 000
"Salaries and expenses, Lands Division"-----	50, 000
"Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field"-----	19, 500
"Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth"-----	596, 700
"Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth"-----	13, 800
"Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth"-----	450, 800
"Pay and expenses of bailiffs"-----	15, 000
Federal Bureau of Investigation:	
"Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes"-----	1, 032, 000
"Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes (emergency)"-----	2, 452, 000
Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service"-----	2, 987, 000
Federal Prison System:	
"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons"-----	45, 000
"Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions"-----	1, 639, 000
"Medical and hospital service"-----	116, 000
"Support of United States prisoners"-----	17, 500
Office of Alien Property: "Administrative expenses" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of Alien Property funds which may be used for administrative expenses)-----	(393, 000)
Total, Department of Justice-----	10, 314, 200

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary:	
"Salaries"-----	114, 000
"Salaries and expenses, Child Labor Provisions, Fair Labor Standards Act"-----	1, 000
"Salaries and expenses, Child Labor Provisions, Fair Labor Standards Act, Division of Labor Standards"-----	25, 000
"Salaries and expenses, Child Labor Standards, Division of Labor Standards"-----	2, 000
"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor"-----	126, 000
"Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards"-----	14, 000
"Commissioners of Conciliation"-----	282, 000
Retraining and Reemployment Administration: "Salaries"-----	25, 000
"Apprentice Training Service"-----	218, 000
Bureau of Labor Statistics: "Salaries and expenses"-----	637, 000
United States Employment Service: "General administration"-----	217, 000
Women's Bureau: "Salaries and expenses"-----	29, 000
Wage and Hour Division: "Salaries"-----	577, 000
Total, Department of Labor-----	2, 267, 000

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

Post Office Department, Washington, District of Columbia:	
Office of the Postmaster General: "Salaries"-----	\$44, 700
Salaries in bureaus and offices:	
"Office of Budget and Administrative Planning"-----	6, 300
"Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General"-----	137, 900
"Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General"-----	110, 900
"Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General"-----	158, 200
"Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General"-----	78, 000
"Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department"-----	21, 000
"Office of the Chief Inspector"-----	31, 300
"Office of the purchasing agent"-----	9, 800
"Bureau of Accounts"-----	77, 100
Field Service, Post Office Department:	
Office of Chief Inspector:	
"Salaries of inspectors"-----	263, 700
"Clerks"-----	149, 600
Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General:	
"Compensation to postmasters"-----	12, 701, 900
"Compensation to assistant postmasters"-----	1, 260, 000
"Clerks, first- and second-class post offices"-----	74, 221, 400
"Clerks, third-class post offices"-----	5, 954, 000
"Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices"-----	200, 400
"Village delivery service"-----	51, 600
"City delivery carriers"-----	42, 981, 200
"Special-delivery compensation and fees"-----	1, 488, 000
"Rural Delivery Service"-----	13, 793, 900
Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General:	
"Railway Mail Service"-----	13, 055, 200
Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General:	
"Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper"-----	3, 600
Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General:	
"Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies"-----	26, 600
"Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia"-----	193, 800
"Pneumatic-tube service, New York City and Boston"-----	61, 300
"Vehicle Service"-----	2, 486, 300
Public Buildings, maintenance and operation: "Operating force"-----	7, 074, 700
Total, Post Office Department-----	176,642,400

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of the Secretary of State:	
"Salaries"-----	3, 260, 000
"Passport agencies"-----	9, 500
International obligations:	
"American Mexican Claims Commission"-----	3, 500
"International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada"-----	4, 500
"Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission, United States and Canada"-----	4, 300
"Special and technical investigations, International Joint Commission, United States and Canada"-----	6, 400
"Cooperation with the American Republics"-----	101, 200
Institute of Inter-American Affairs: "Administrative expenses" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses)-----	(84, 700)
Inter-American Educational Foundation, Inc.: "Administrative expenses" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses)-----	(38, 500)
Total, Department of State-----	3, 389, 400

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries"-----	\$55, 000
Division of Tax Research: "Salaries"-----	23, 800
Office of Tax Legislative Counsel: "Salaries"-----	11, 900
Division of Research and Statistics: "Salaries"-----	22, 000
Office of General Counsel: "Salaries"-----	20, 200
Division of Personnel: "Salaries"-----	28, 100
Office of Chief Clerk: "Salaries"-----	53, 950
Custody of Treasury buildings: "Salaries of operating force"-----	85, 900
Fiscal Service:	
Bureau of Accounts:	
"Salaries and expenses"-----	120, 300
"Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses"-----	762, 900
"Salaries and expenses, Foreign Economic functions"-----	42, 550
Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the public debt"-----	1, 894, 000
Office of the Treasurer of the United States:	
"Salaries and expenses"-----	603, 000
"Salaries (reimbursable)"-----	15, 000
Bureau of Customs: "Salaries and expenses"-----	3, 797, 000
Bureau of Internal Revenue: "Salaries and expenses"-----	21, 717, 400
Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses"-----	140, 000
Bureau of Engraving and Printing: "Salaries and expenses"-----	939, 400
Secret Service Division:	
"Salaries"-----	12, 750
"Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes"-----	192, 950
"White House Police"-----	45, 500
"Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury buildings"-----	47, 200
"Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces"-----	7, 350
Bureau of the Mint:	
"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director"-----	18, 250
"Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices"-----	160, 300
Procurement Division: "Salaries and expenses"-----	152, 700
Coast Guard:	
"Office of Commandant"-----	237, 600
"Civilian employees, Coast Guard"-----	326, 400
"Salaries, merchant marine inspection, Coast Guard"-----	54, 000
"Salaries and expenses, merchant marine inspection, Coast Guard"-----	179, 000
Total, Treasury Department-----	31, 766, 400

WAR DEPARTMENT

Civil functions of the War Department:	
Quartermaster Corps: "Cemeterial expenses"-----	48, 000
Signal Corps: "Alaska Communication System"-----	53, 000
The Panama Canal:	
"Sanitation, Canal Zone"-----	515, 000
"Civil government"-----	357, 000
Total, War Department-----	973, 000

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

General administration:	
"Executive office"-----	18, 700
"Office of the corporation counsel"-----	15, 600
"Board of Tax Appeals"-----	1, 700
Fiscal Service:	
"Assessor's office"-----	51, 700
"Collector's office"-----	14, 400
"Auditor's office"-----	40, 500
"Purchasing division"-----	10, 000
Regulatory agencies:	
"Alcoholic Beverage Control Board"-----	5, 700
"Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole"-----	4, 800

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued

Regulatory agencies—Continued

"Coroner's office"-----	\$3, 700
"Department of Insurance"-----	3, 800
"Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets"-----	9, 700
"License bureau"-----	3, 300
"Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board"-----	5, 700
"Office of Administrator of Rent Control"-----	11, 500
"Office of Recorder of Deeds"-----	26, 400
"Poundmaster's office"-----	3, 100
"Public Utilities Commission"-----	12, 200
"Zoning Commission"-----	2, 300

Public Schools:

Operating expenses:

"General administration"-----	45, 000
"General supervision and instruction"-----	1, 540, 000
"Vocational education, George-Deen program"-----	21, 000
"Operation of buildings and maintenance of equipment"-----	200, 000

Public Library: "Operating expenses"-----

99, 500

Recreation Department: "Operating expenses"-----

43, 300

Metropolitan Police: "Salaries and expenses"-----

553, 500

"Fire Department"-----

397, 600

Courts:

"Juvenile court"-----	14, 200
"Municipal court"-----	43, 200
"Municipal court of appeals"-----	4, 100
"Probation system"-----	1, 700
"Office of Register of Wills"-----	11, 100
"Commission on Mental Health"-----	4, 300

Health Department:

"Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding hospitals)"-----	158, 400
"Operating expenses, Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium"-----	20, 000

Department of Corrections:

Adult Correctional Service: "Operating expenses"-----	163, 000
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Public Welfare:

"Office of the Director"-----	10, 900
Family Welfare Service:	
"Operating expenses, child care"-----	15, 800
"Public assistance and children's services"-----	32, 900
"Operating expenses, institutions for the indigent"-----	14, 700
Juvenile Correctional Service: "Operating expenses"-----	16, 100
Mental Rehabilitation Service:	
"Operating expenses, District Training School"-----	48, 500
"Deportation nonresident insane"-----	2, 200

Public Works:

"Office of chief clerk"-----	6, 400
"Office of Municipal Architect"-----	11, 100
"Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings"-----	51, 600
"Surveyor's office"-----	4, 600
"Department of Inspections"-----	54, 100
"Central garage"-----	4, 200
"Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from highway fund)"-----	14, 900
"Reimbursements of other appropriations (payable from highway fund)"-----	109, 500
"Operating expenses, Refuse Division"-----	30, 700
"Operating expenses, Sewer Division"-----	39, 500
"Operating expenses, Water Division (payable from water fund)"-----	38, 000

Washington Aqueduct: "Operating expenses (payable from water fund)"-----

25, 000

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued

"National Capital Parks"-----	\$87, 600
"National Capital Park and Planning Commission"-----	4, 700
"National Zoological Park"-----	39, 100
Total, District of Columbia-----	4, 226, 800

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947.

Grand total-----	353, 398, 633
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SEC. 2. The restrictions contained within appropriations or affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1947, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services or for other purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by the Acts of March 6, 1946 (Public Law 317), May 21, 1946 (Public Law 386), May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390), July 5, 1946 (Public Law 491), July 31, 1946 (Public Laws 567, 568, and 577), and August 1, 1946 (Public Law 582), and other legislation enacted during or applicable to the fiscal year 1947 authorizing increased pay for civilian employees of the Government.

The provision waiving certain limitations in appropriation language is essential because those limitations made no provision for the increased cost resulting from the enactment of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 and other similar legislation.

The foregoing estimates of appropriation are required in connection with legislation enacted since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Statement showing total cost of pay increases authorized by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 and related acts, amounts to be absorbed, and supplemental appropriations required for the fiscal year 1947

[NOTE.—Unless otherwise indicated the pay increase is authorized by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, Public Law 390, 79th Cong.]

Department or establishment	Total cost	Amount to be absorbed within available funds	Supplemental appropriation required
Legislative Branch:			
Senate.....	\$1, 507, 500		\$1, 507, 500
House of Representatives.....	2, 606, 500		2, 606, 500
Legislative miscellaneous.....	14, 900		14, 900
Architect of the Capitol.....	300, 793	\$13, 000	287, 793
Botanic Garden.....	21, 298	1, 000	20, 298
Library of Congress.....	544, 206	4, 100	540, 106
Government Printing Office.....	159, 650	159, 650	
The Judiciary:			
United States Supreme Court:			
Public Law 394, 79th Cong.....	83, 002	8, 620	74, 382
Public Law 567, 79th Cong.....	41, 249		41, 249
Other Federal Courts:			
Public Law 390, 79th Cong.....	1, 056, 625	771, 425	285, 200
Public Law 567, 79th Cong.....	1, 251, 080	22, 915	1, 228, 165
Public Law 582, 79th Cong.....	95, 000		95, 000
Administrative Office of the United States Courts.....	40, 000		40, 000
Executive Office of the President:			
The White House Office.....	80, 938	80, 938	
Executive Mansion and Grounds.....	18, 250		18, 250
Bureau of the Budget.....	355, 420	4, 920	350, 500
Council of Economic Advisers.....	19, 680	19, 680	
Office for Emergency Management:			
Office of Defense Transportation.....	62, 400		62, 400
Office of Scientific Research and Development.....	66, 783	17, 983	48, 800
Office of Temporary Controls.....	12, 239, 258	12, 239, 258	
War Assets Administration.....	20, 474, 300		20, 474, 300
Office of Government Reports.....	61, 045	11, 545	49, 500
Independent offices:			
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	6, 180	6, 180	
Atomic Energy Commission.....	2, 337, 000	2, 337, 000	
Civil Service Commission.....	1, 474, 398	414, 598	1, 059, 800
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	69, 000	69, 000	
Federal Communications Commission.....	653, 114	1, 214	651, 900
Federal Power Commission.....	396, 800		396, 800
Federal Trade Commission.....	281, 000		281, 000
General Accounting Office.....	3, 344, 042	3, 344, 042	
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	1, 103, 340	201, 640	901, 700
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	2, 084, 000	1, 044, 000	1, 040, 000
National Archives.....	148, 600		148, 600
National Capital Housing Authority.....	1, 550		1, 550
National Capital Park and Planning Commission.....	2, 647	2, 647	
National Labor Relations Board.....	412, 400		412, 400
National Mediation Board.....	47, 580	12, 580	35, 000
Panama Railroad Company.....	85, 000		1 85, 000
Philippine War Damage Commission.....	87, 937	87, 937	
Price Decontrol Board.....	6, 085	6, 085	
Railroad Retirement Board.....	706, 285	371, 285	335, 000
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	572, 000		572, 000
Selective Service System.....	2, 250, 000	2, 250, 000	
Smithsonian Institution.....	281, 400		281, 400
Tariff Commission.....	124, 000		124, 000
The Tax Court of the United States:			
Public Law 390, 79th Cong.....	50, 150		50, 150
Public Law 567, 79th Cong.....	73, 350		73, 350
United States Maritime Commission.....	3, 130, 789	3, 130, 789	
Veterans' Administration.....	49, 142, 739	870, 239	48, 272, 500
Federal Loan Agency.....	3, 710, 000		1 3, 710, 000
Federal Security Agency.....	10, 162, 067	1, 375, 137	2 8, 786, 930
Federal Works Agency.....	6, 640, 948	2, 150, 348	3 4, 490, 600
National Housing Agency and Housing Expediter.....	5, 879, 866	3, 767, 196	1 2, 112, 670
Department of Agriculture.....	26, 551, 343	9, 316, 343	4 17, 235, 000

¹ Increase in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate or other funds which may be used for personal services or administrative expenses.

² Includes \$3,285,000 increase in the limitation upon the amount of the Federal old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund which may be used for salaries.

³ Includes \$135,700 increase in the authorization to expend unobligated balances.

⁴ Includes \$5,200 increase in the amount of funds available to Agriculture Research Administration and \$135,000 increase in limitation upon the amounts of corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses.

Statement showing total cost of pay increases authorized by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 and related acts, amounts to be absorbed, and supplemental appropriations required for the fiscal year 1947—Continued

[NOTE.—Unless otherwise indicated the pay increase is authorized by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, Public Law 390, 79th Cong.]

Department or establishment	Total cost	Amount to be absorbed within available funds	Supplemental appropriation required
Department of Commerce.....	\$13,438,938	⁵ \$4,465,938	⁶ \$8,973,000
Department of the Interior:			
Public Law 390, 79th Cong.....	12,834,268	7,047,858	⁷ 5,786,410
Public Law 491, 79th Cong.....	18,685	12,785	5,900
Department of Justice.....	10,957,462	250,262	⁸ 10,707,200
Department of Labor.....	3,317,021	1,050,021	2,267,000
Navy Department.....	47,280,864	47,280,864	-----
Post Office Department:			
Public Law 390, 79th Cong.....	715,055	39,855	675,200
Public Law 386, 79th Cong.....	174,353,316	1,364,116	172,989,200
Public Law 317, 79th Cong.....	2,978,000	-----	2,978,000
Public Law 577, 79th Cong.....	1,650	1,650	-----
Department of State.....	5,465,330	1,952,730	⁹ 3,512,600
Treasury Department:			
Public Law 390, 79th Cong.....	35,097,713	3,384,163	31,713,550
Public Law 491, 79th Cong.....	52,850	-----	52,850
War Department:			
Military Establishment.....	110,020,246	110,020,246	-----
Civil Functions.....	10,815,665	10,714,665	101,000
The Panama Canal:			
Public Law 390, 79th Cong.....	3,269,224	2,646,224	623,000
Public Law 386, 79th Cong.....	50,075	50,075	-----
Public Law 491, 79th Cong.....	154,939	939	154,000
Public Law 568, 79th Cong.....	95,625	625	95,000
District of Columbia:			
Public Law 390, 79th Cong.....	2,390,056	761,356	1,628,700
Public Law 491, 79th Cong.....	1,157,706	109,806	1,047,900
Public Law 568, 79th Cong.....	1,605,825	55,625	1,550,200
Grand Total.....	598,986,000	235,323,097	363,662,903
Deduct amounts available from corporate and tribal funds, receipts, etc.....	-----	-----	10,264,270
Total supplemental appropriations required.....	-----	-----	353,398,633
Summary by acts:			
Public Law 390, 79th Cong.....	417,056,650	233,704,561	183,352,089
Public Law 317, 79th Cong.....	2,978,000	-----	2,978,000
Public Law 386, 79th Cong.....	174,403,391	1,414,191	172,989,200
Public Law 491, 79th Cong.....	1,384,180	123,530	1,260,650
Public Law 567, 79th Cong.....	1,365,679	22,915	1,342,764
Public Law 568, 79th Cong.....	1,701,450	56,250	1,645,200
Public Law 577, 79th Cong.....	1,650	1,650	-----
Public Law 582, 79th Cong.....	95,000	-----	95,000
Grand Total.....	598,986,000	235,323,097	363,662,903
Deduct amounts available from corporate and tribal funds, receipts, etc.....	-----	-----	10,264,270
Total supplemental appropriations required.....	-----	-----	353,398,633

¹ Includes \$550,000 to be transferred to "Departmental salaries and expenses" and \$100,000 to "Export control" from "Field office service," Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

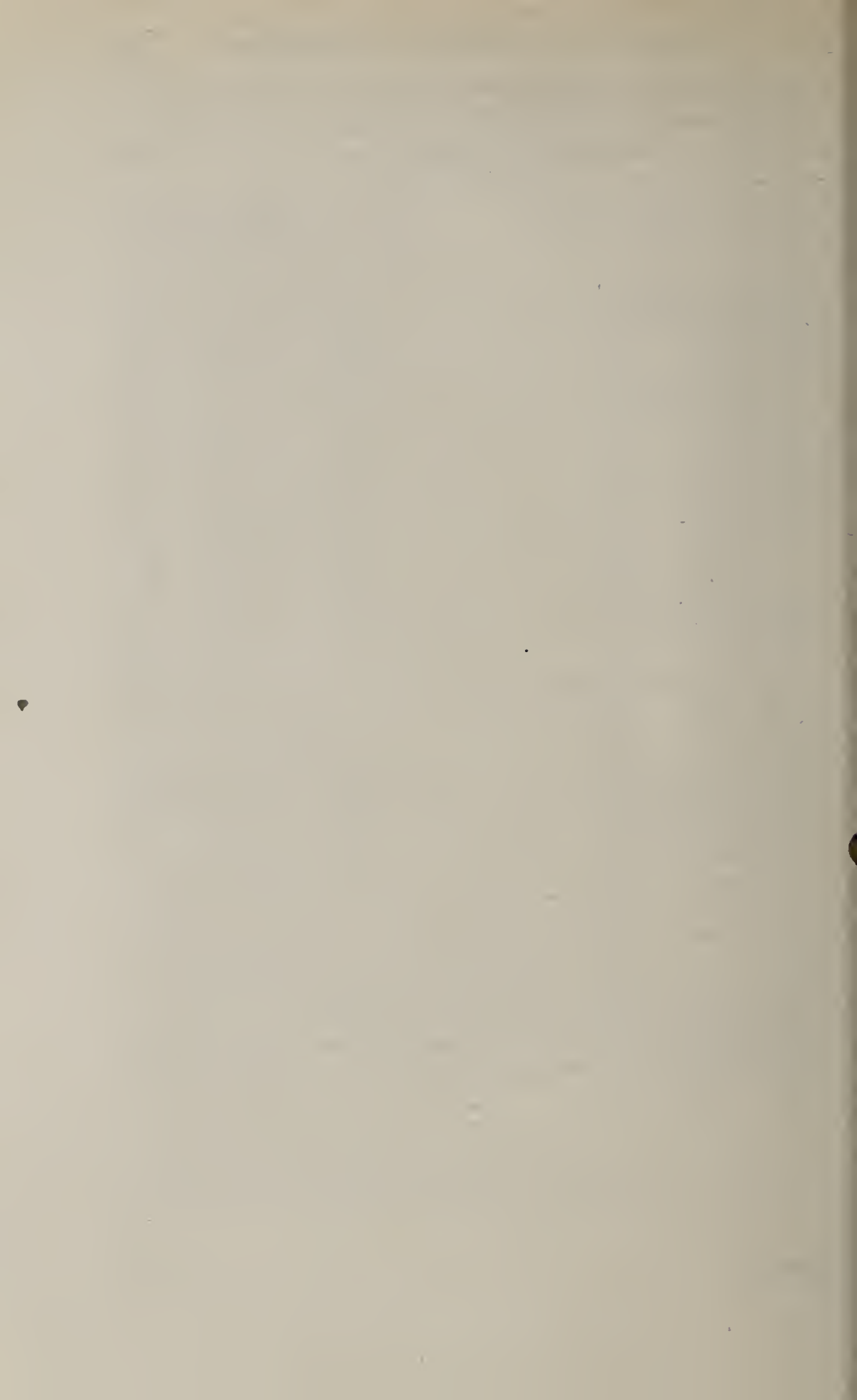
² Includes \$86,100 increase in the limitation upon the amount of corporate or other funds which may be used for administrative expenses.

³ Includes \$46,600 from tribal funds and \$146,800 from power revenues.

⁴ Includes \$393,000 increase in the limitation upon the amount of Alien Property funds which may be used for administrative expenses.

⁵ Includes \$123,200 increase in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses.





SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$2,200,000, FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE

FEBRUARY 13, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 13, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947, in the amount of \$2,200,000, for the Department of Commerce.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1947.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947, in the amount of \$2,200,000, for the Department of Commerce, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Establishment of air-navigation facilities"----- \$1, 600, 000

This estimate is submitted to provide funds for the modification and installation of ground-controlled approach radar aircraft landing systems at 20 airport terminals where the increased density of air traffic requires additional air-navigation aids for further expediting and safeguarding the landing of aircraft under adverse weather conditions. In recognition of the need for the incorporation of these facilities into the Federal airways system, the Civil Aeronautics Administration has obtained, through loan from the War Department, equipment of a portable design which with modification will meet immediate operational requirements.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities," \$250,000, of which not to exceed \$13,000 may be transferred to "General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics"----- \$250, 000

This estimate is submitted to provide funds for implementing the maintenance and operation of the ground-controlled approach radar aircraft landing systems, which are being loaned to the Civil Aeronautics Administration by the War Department.

Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport," \$40,000, to be used for the dredging of the Washington National Airport channel----- \$40, 000

This estimate is submitted to provide funds for the dredging of the Potomac River channel leading to the airport wharf to permit uninterrupted delivery of aircraft gasoline via barge. The inadequacy of the existing approach owing to the filling of the channel by silt, has rendered it usable only at high tide. This condition prevents the maintenance of a continuous supply of aircraft fuel.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Salaries and expenses, departmental: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, departmental," \$150,000, and the limitation upon the amount which may be expended for personal services is hereby increased from "\$2,700,000" to "\$2,850,000"----- \$150, 000

The additional amount recommended is for increased compensation of unclassified employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey engaged in lithographic work. Increased rates of pay for these employees have been granted by a wage board since the transmission of the 1947 Budget.

Pay, commissioned officers: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Pay, commissioned officers"----- \$160, 000

Of the additional amount recommended, \$89,000 is for increases in the base pay of commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, granted by Public Law 474, Seventy-ninth Congress, and \$71,000 is for pay costs incident to the return of officers from the Army and Navy at a more rapid rate than was contemplated by the 1947 appropriation.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Export control: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Export control," \$150,000, to be transferred from the appropriation "Field office service" ----- \$150,000

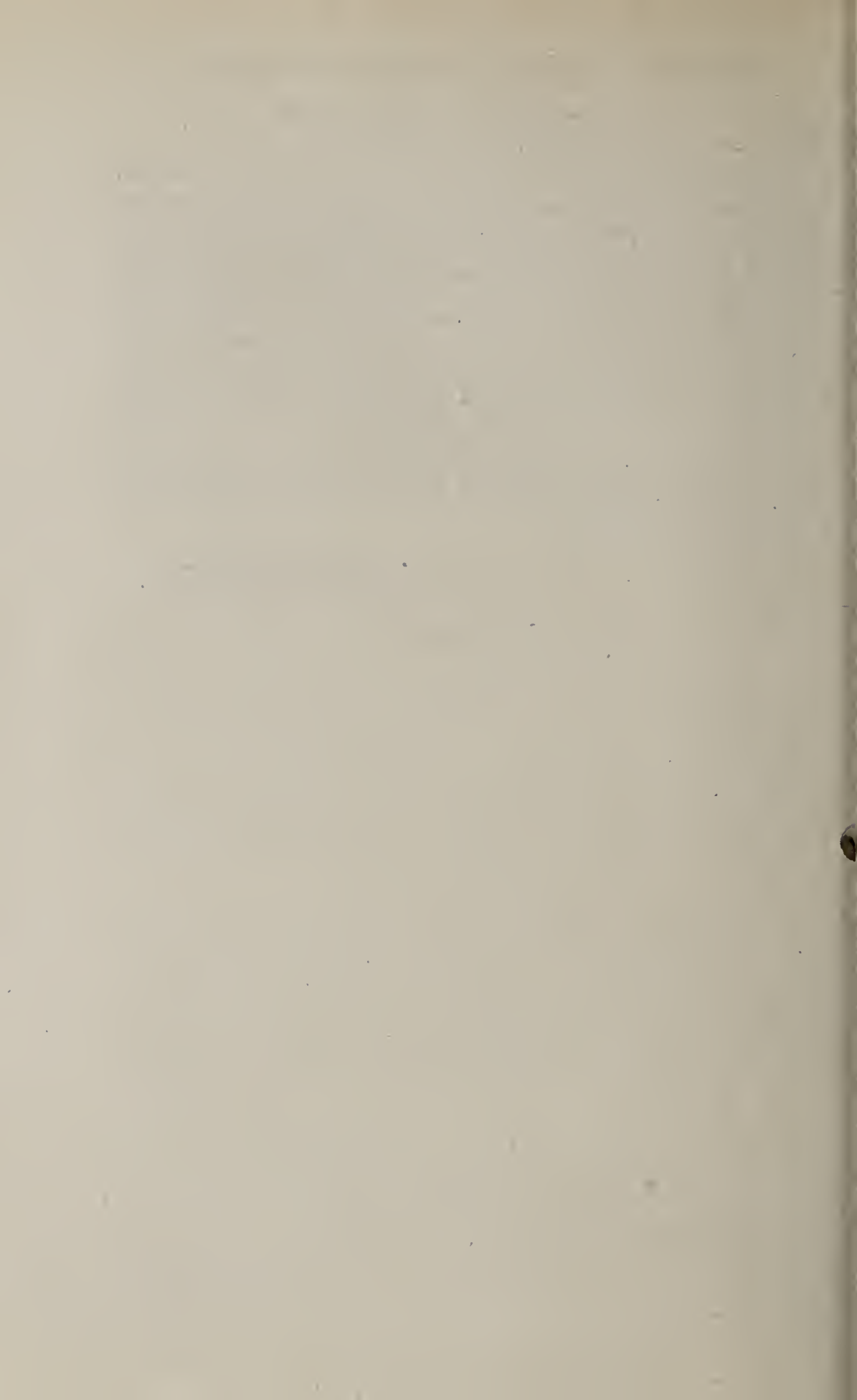
Pursuant to existing law, which will expire June 30, 1947, the Department of Commerce controls the exportation of certain commodities in short supply by a licensing procedure. Since VJ-day the exercise of this authority has been curtailed as rapidly as increased production would justify. However, in order to protect the price and supply of commodities which are still in short supply and to implement international commitments it has been necessary for the Department of Commerce to continue export controls on a larger number of items than originally contemplated. The recommended transfer of funds would provide for continuation of the most essential controls until the end of the fiscal year 1947.

The foregoing supplemental estimates are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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PROPOSED PROVISION AND SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES
OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED PROVISION AND SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF AP-
PROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF
\$7,580,630 FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FEBRUARY 28, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 27, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a proposed provision and supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$7,580,630 for the Department of State.

The details of the proposed provision and estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 26, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation, together with supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$7,580,630 for the Department of State, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries"----- \$17, 000

Contingent expenses: Not to exceed \$1,000 of the appropriation "Contingent expenses," fiscal year 1947, is hereby made available for payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601).

This additional amount is necessary to enable the Office of the Foreign Service to carry out responsibilities placed on it by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, Public Law 724, approved August 13, 1946.

This authorization is necessary in order to give effect to the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: For necessary expenses of the Foreign Service, fiscal year 1947, \$3, 334,000, for transfer to and consolidation with other appropriations established to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724) in such amounts as the Secretary of State may deem necessary. \$3, 334, 000

Public Law 724, which became effective November 13, 1946, authorizes increases in salaries and certain allowances for American personnel abroad for the period November 13, 1946, through June 30, 1947. Funds are also required for the costs of Public Law 390 salary increases occurring from July 1 to November 13, 1946, and for additional clerical personnel and travel needs of program activities not included in the original budget submission for fiscal year 1947.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus," as follows: International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs, \$13,395; International Union of Chemistry, \$675; International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts, \$2,513; in all----- \$16, 583

Payment of the United States quotas in support of these organizations was suspended during the war. Investigations completed by the Department of State since the original submission of the estimate of appropriation for fiscal 1947 have led to the conclusion that the United States should renew its participation in these activities.

United States participation in United Nations: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "United States participation in United Nations," \$4,195,347, of which amount \$1,824,500 shall be available for advance to the United Nations working capital fund, and the balance of \$2,370,847 shall be available for contribution to the 1946 budget of the United Nations----- \$4, 195, 347

This additional amount is required to complete payment of the United States advance to the working capital fund of the United Nations and the United States share of the 1946 budget of the United Nations. Final determination of the quotas due from the United

States was not made until the United Nations General Assembly session in December 1946.

Special and technical investigations, International Joint Commission, United States and Canada: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Special and technical investigations, International Joint Commission, United States and Canada"----- \$17,700

This additional amount is required to extend the present sanitary investigation of the St. Clair River to include the St. Mary's River, pursuant to a decision of the Governments of the United States and Canada and a request by the International Joint Commission.

The foregoing draft of a proposed provision and supplemental estimates are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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PROPOSED REVISION FOR THE POST OFFICE
DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED REVISION FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, IN
THE FORM OF AN AMENDMENT TO HOUSE DOCUMENT 100,
EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

FEBRUARY 28, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 28, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a proposed revision for the Post Office Department, in the form of an amendment to House Document 100, Eightieth Congress.

The details of the amendment, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington 25, D. C., February 27, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a proposed revision for the Post Office Department, in the form of an amendment to House Document 100, Eightieth Congress, as follows:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

On page 2, House Document 100, under the heading "Field Service, Post Office Department, Office of the Postmaster General," reduce the amount of the estimate for "Personal or property damage claims" from "\$160,500" to "\$90,000" ----- (decrease) -- \$70, 500

In estimating needs for the fiscal year 1947, two factors were considered: (1) The normal increase in cost of claims predicated upon previous experience, and (2) the anticipated increase in the cost per claim due to the enactment of the Federal Tort Claims Act. In the absence of prior experience under this act, it was estimated that claims would increase approximately 50 percent per claim. Prior experience indicated an approximate 3,500 claims would be settled in 1947.

Experience for the first 6 months of 1947 indicates that the estimate of the number of claims for 1947, if continued at the same ratio for the remaining 6 months, was approximately correct. However, the increased cost, 50 percent per claim, has not materialized; consequently the estimate of appropriation can be reduced.

This proposed revision is required to meet a contingency which has arisen since the transmission of supplemental estimates now recorded under the House document mentioned above. I recommend that it be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,

Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$75,000,000 FOR THE WAR ASSETS
ADMINISTRATION

MARCH 3, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 1, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$75,000,000 for the War Assets Administration.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 28, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$75,000,000 for the War Assets Administration, as follows:

2 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947,
for "Salaries and expenses," War Assets Administration,
\$75,000,000, to be derived from the special fund amount in
the Treasury established by the First Deficiency Appropriation
Act, 1946----- \$75, 000, 000

In considering the 1947 estimates submitted by the War Assets Administration last spring, the House Committee on Appropriations struck out \$105,882,197 covering estimated reimbursements to the owning agencies for care and handling of surplus personal property at installations where such property had not been segregated from property not in surplus. It did this on the grounds that such costs "should be reimbursed on an actual, or closely approximate actual, rather than on an estimate of cost basis." The submission of supplemental estimates of appropriation to cover the costs of care and handling on this basis was anticipated by the Congress.

The present estimate of \$75,000,000 covers actual and anticipated reimbursements to the War and Navy Departments and to the Maritime Commission for all the costs of care and handling of unsegregated personal property, located in the continental United States, its territories and island possessions, for the current fiscal year to the extent that such costs cannot be absorbed out of appropriations now available to the War Assets Administration. The amount requested is based upon closely approximate actual cost factors which have been derived from billings for actual care and handling costs submitted by the owning agencies subsequent to July 1, 1946. These cost factors have been applied to the forward trend of inventories and outshipments.

The foregoing supplemental estimate is made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that it be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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DRAFT OF A PROPOSED BILL PERTAINING TO AN
EXISTING APPROPRIATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED BILL PERTAINING TO AN EXISTING
APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947 FOR THE DEPART-
MENT OF COMMERCE

MARCH 20, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 20, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 for the Department of Commerce.

The details of this proposed provision, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., March 17, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 for the Department of Commerce, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: The limitation on the amount for cost of penalty mail, fiscal year 1947, is hereby increased from "\$4,500" to "\$6,500."

This proposed provision is required because of the increase in the Board's over-all work load, which has been more rapid than was anticipated at the time of the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. During the first half of fiscal year 1947 the number of formal cases filed with the Board increased 95 percent over the corresponding period in fiscal year 1946, and the number of safety violation cases increased 70 percent during the same period. This occasioned a proportionate increase in correspondence and mailing.

As a result of studies conducted by the agency, mailing lists have been consolidated and other steps have been taken to reduce penalty mail requirements. Despite these efforts, the present limitation will be insufficient and would restrict the ability of the Board to effectively perform its functions.

I recommend that this proposed provision be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

C

DEFICIENCY ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DEFICIENCY ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1944 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$2,065.51 FOR THE SECURITIES
AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

MARCH 21, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 21, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a deficiency estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1944 in the amount of \$2,065.51 for the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., March 21, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a deficiency estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1944 in the amount of \$2,065.51 for the Securities and Exchange Commission, as follows:

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for	
printing and binding-----	\$2, 065. 51

During May and June 1944 the Securities and Exchange Commission placed requisitions with the Government Printing Office for printing volumes 12 and 13 of the Commission's decisions and reports. The cost for printing these volumes, estimated at \$24,521.50 by the Government Printing Office, was duly recorded by the Commission as an obligation against its 1944 printing and binding appropriation. The Government Printing Office experienced an unanticipated increase in labor and material costs and its bills to the Commission in the amount of \$28,430.66 reflected these increased costs. The Commission's 1944 printing and binding appropriation of \$48,000 had been completely expended at the time of the receipt late in the calendar year 1946 of the final Government Printing Office bill in the amount of \$2,065.51. The additional funds are required in order to permit the Commission to settle this Government Printing Office bill.

I recommend that the foregoing deficiency estimate of appropriation be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○

PROPOSED REVISION IN THE FORM OF AN AMENDMENT
TO HOUSE DOCUMENT 100

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED REVISION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947, IN THE FORM
OF AN AMENDMENT, TO HOUSE DOCUMENT 100, EIGHTIETH
CONGRESS, FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

APRIL 14, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 10, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a proposed revision for the fiscal year 1947, in the form of an amendment to House Document 100, Eightieth Congress, for the Post Office Department.

The details of this proposed revision, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., April 10, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a proposed revision for the Post Office Department, in the form of an amendment to House Document 100, Eightieth Congress, as follows:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

On page 2, House Document 100, under the head "Post Office Department, Washington, District of Columbia, Salaries in Bureaus and Offices," increase the estimate for "Salaries, Office of Budget and Administrative Planning," from \$1,500 to \$3,000 and add thereafter the words "to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Salaries, Bureau of Accounts.' "

The appropriation for "Salaries, Office of Budget and Administrative Planning," for the fiscal year 1947 does not include any provision for terminal-leave payments. Two of the ten employees in this Office have recently separated unexpectedly from the service, receiving terminal leave payments totaling \$3,891. One of the positions is that of Commissioner of Planning at CAF-14 and the other is a clerical position at CAF-6. To absorb as much as possible of this large terminal-leave cost, neither position will be filled in the remaining months of fiscal year 1947. An additional amount of \$3,000 will be necessary to care for that part of the payment which cannot be absorbed.

This proposed revision is required to meet a contingency which has arisen since the transmission of supplemental estimates now recorded under the House document mentioned above. I recommend that it be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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REVISED ESTIMATE PERTAINING TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE
EXPENSE AUTHORIZATION OF THE FEDERAL
FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

REVISED ESTIMATE PERTAINING TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE
EXPENSE AUTHORIZATION OF THE FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE
CORPORATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1947

APRIL 16, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 16, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a revised estimate pertaining to the administrative expense authorization of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Department of Agriculture, for the fiscal year 1947, in the form of an amendment to my letter of February 7, 1947, contained in House Document 104, Eightieth Congress.

The details of this estimate and the proposed provisions, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

2 REVISED ESTIMATE PERTAINING TO ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a revised estimate pertaining to the administrative expense authorization of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Department of Agriculture, for the fiscal year 1947, in the form of an amendment to my letter to you of February 7, 1947, contained in House Document 104, Eightieth Congress, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

On page 3 of House Document 104, Eightieth Congress, decrease the amount of the estimate for administrative expenses from "\$800,000" to "\$400,000".

The Budget approved for the Corporation for the fiscal year 1947 contained no amount to cover the expenses of closing and servicing new loans authorized by the enactment of Public Law 505, approved July 12, 1946. In my letter of February 7, 1947, it was estimated that authority to expend an additional \$800,000 for administrative expenses was necessary by reason of enactment of said public law. Since that time material economies in operating costs of agencies which carry out the Corporation's functions on a reimbursable basis have been disclosed, and it is now concluded that \$400,000 in addition to the approved limitation of \$3,750,000 will be adequate to meet the Corporation's cost of closing and servicing new loans.

I recommend that the foregoing amendment be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○

REVISED ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
HOUSING EXPEDITER

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

REVISED ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
1948 INVOLVING A DECREASE OF \$3,675,000 FOR THE HOUSING
EXPEDITER

APRIL 25, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 25, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a revised estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 involving a decrease of \$3,675,000 for the Housing Expediter, in the form of an amendment to the Budget for said fiscal year.

The details of the estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., April 24, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a revised estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 involving a decrease of \$3,675,000 for the Housing Expediter, in the form of an amendment to the Budget for said fiscal year, as follows:

HOUSING EXPEDITER

On page 100 of the Budget, column 1, in lieu of the paragraph under the head "Housing Expediter" insert the following:

Salaries and expenses, Housing Expediter: For expenses necessary to enable the Housing Expediter to perform his functions pursuant to the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946 (Public Law 388), including personal services in the District of Columbia; the preparation, mounting, shipping, and installation of exhibits; maps; hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Expediter; not to exceed \$20,000 for deposit in the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; not to exceed \$5,000 for the payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act; and health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); \$8,775,000 (decrease)-- \$3,675,000

Prior to December 12, 1946, functions assigned to the Housing Expediter were being performed by a joint organization in the Office of the Administrator, National Housing Agency. With the lifting of certain controls it was determined that the Housing Expediter should perform his functions in connection with the veterans' emergency housing program authorized by Public Law 388 as an independent officer. Steps were therefore taken to separate the Office of the Housing Expediter from the Office of the Administrator, National Housing Agency. Actual separation became effective early in January 1947. In the meantime, efforts were made to develop financial requirements for the two offices for the fiscal year 1948.

Radical changes in conditions made it impossible to develop firm budgetary requirements within the short time remaining for completing the budget for 1948. On the best information, then available, an estimate of \$12,450,000 was included in the 1948 budget for the Housing Expediter.

Upon the separation of the two offices an intensive study was begun to determine actual requirements for the next fiscal year. About the time a firm estimate was developed the Congress passed the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, which required liquidation of the Civilian Production Administration by June 30, 1947. Since much of the work of that Administration was being conducted under the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act and is essential to the success of that program, those functions were transferred to the Housing Expediter by Executive Order 9836, effective April 1, 1947.

The foregoing estimate contemplates vigorous prosecution of the veterans' emergency housing program through September 30, 1947, with a tapering off in the last 3 months of the calendar year, and liquidation by June 30, 1948. The amount is believed to be sufficient to meet all requirements including terminal leave pay of employees.

I recommend that the foregoing revised estimate of appropriation be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Apr. 24

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

APRIL 29, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3245]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 59, 72, 75, 78, 86, 93, 100-101, 103-104, 108, 117-118, 155, 157, 159, 174, 180, 190, 192, 203, and 223.

The bill includes a number of general deficiencies in various branches of the Government, the estimates of direct appropriations for which total \$102,455,000. Of this amount \$61,184,000 is for the Post Office Department and is almost entirely attributable to an increased volume of mail. Automatic pay increases under various acts including items in Title II of the bill and certain items under the military and related pay acts in Title I, account for \$31,500,000. These items and the item of \$4,195,000 for payment of an amount due to the United Nations account for \$96,800,000 of the total estimates. Reductions in mandatory pay items and Post Office items totaled \$4,351,000 so the net reduction against general deficiency items of \$5,400,000 is \$2,650,000.

APPORTIONMENT OF FUNDS

Inquiry has disclosed many lax practices with respect to the apportionment of funds under the Antideficiency Act (31 U. S. C. 665), which requires that appropriations be so apportioned in monthly or other allotments as to prevent expenditures in one portion of the year

which may necessitate deficiency or additional appropriations. The law further requires that all such apportionments shall be adhered to and not be waived or modified except upon the happening of some extraordinary emergency or unusual circumstance and that any such waiver or modification must be in writing by the head of the agency having control of the expenditure, the reasons therefor to be fully set forth in each particular case. Under Executive Orders 6166 and 8512 the Bureau of the Budget is charged with responsibility for reviewing and approving the apportionments of all agencies of the Government and Budget-Treasury Regulation No. 1, issued under authority of these Executive orders, sets forth uniform procedure for the preparation and submission of such apportionments. Under the executive orders and the regulations pursuant thereto apportionments are to be made on a quarterly basis and each agency is required to submit its apportionments for the fiscal year by June 15 prior to the beginning of the fiscal year or within fifteen days after the enactment of the appropriation law, whichever is the later date. These apportionments are not final until approved by the Bureau of the Budget but the regulations place no time limitation on consideration by the Bureau of the Budget.

It is of the first importance that apportionments be submitted strictly in accord with the regulations and that their review and approval be accomplished at the earliest practicable date in order that adequate control may be maintained to insure against overobligations. As an example of failure to meet the requirements attention is invited to the apportionment of certain departmental-service items in the Navy for the fiscal year 1947. The Navy Department submitted proposed apportionments for the year in accord with the regulations and the Bureau of the Budget approved apportionments for the first quarter only placing the apportionments for the last three quarters in suspense pending determination of policy matters. In November the Navy submitted a request for apportionment, not only for the last three quarters of the year, but for revision of the first quarter apportionment to take care of overobligations which had occurred in the first quarter. Their requested revision was not approved until January 15 and in the meantime the Navy had exceeded, in some cases, its own proposed apportionments for the second quarter. There appears to be little justification for this rather haphazard method of handling the Federal finances.

The apportionment procedure is, for the most part, adequate, but there are some loopholes. For example, a limitation providing an annual amount out of a continuing appropriation, such as the Maritime Commission revolving fund referred to hereafter in this report, is not required to be apportioned separately. The apportionment runs to the whole of the appropriation rather than the separate limitations. The Maritime Commission, therefore, in running a deficiency in the limitation was not running a deficiency in the appropriation and there was no way for their obligation reports to the Bureau of the Budget to disclose the true situation with respect to the administrative expense limitation. The Bureau of the Budget should immediately look into this matter with view to securing whatever amendments to the regulations are necessary to require a separate apportionment of funds of this and similar types in order that all funds may be controlled

by the apportionment procedure. If amendments of the law are necessary to accomplish this purpose the Congress should be so advised.

The Committee expects to require its staff to examine apportionments as soon as approved for the fiscal year 1948 with view to determining at that point and informing the committee of any variations from the legal requirements and as to indicated deficiencies.

SUBMISSION OF DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES

In each fiscal year there will be some situations arising where changes in work loads and other matters entirely without the control of the spending agencies will make some deficiency appropriations necessary. However, it has been the practice to submit these deficiencies to the Congress one at a time, each requiring a separate message from the President and involving the cost of printing, time of the Director of the Budget, the President of the United States, and others. Through April 25, 1947, the Congress has received 131 messages from the President transmitting supplemental and deficiency estimates. It is therefore suggested that the Bureau of the Budget make a careful check during November and December with view to transmitting as early in the month of January as is convenient, in one message, estimates for all then foreseeable additional requirements for the fiscal year 1948. Subsequent to that date no estimate for such purposes should be submitted unless arising out of an unforeseen emergency. Even then, such estimates necessary to be submitted after the first message in January should be held for a general submission in April unless involving matters requiring immediate action by the Congress. There might be some few additional items necessary to submit after April, but it is expected that these again could be submitted in a single document near the end of the fiscal year.

This plan, if adopted, will greatly simplify the handling of these numerous items.

RECLASSIFICATION OF POSITIONS

During the past few years, there has been a constant up-grading of positions in the Federal service, by advancing positions from grade to grade, entirely aside from the general increases in salary provided by law. These reclassifications or reallocations have served materially to increase the cost of personal services in the Government. It has been the practice to treat these reclassifications as mandatory in character, to place them in effect immediately upon approval, and, if necessary, to incur deficiencies to the amount of the additional cost. The committee has given attention to the situation on a number of occasions and has finally determined that some curb must be imposed. The accompanying bill therefore, carries the following section:

SEC. 400. No appropriation or fund made available by this or any other appropriation Act to the executive departments and establishments, including corporations, for personal services shall be available to pay any increased cost resulting from the allocation or reallocation hereafter of a position to a higher grade, or resulting from the creation of a new position, if such increased cost would result in an increase in the total obligations on an annual basis under such appropriation or fund: *Provided*, That this prohibition shall not apply to the initial creation of positions to carry out new programs or functions for which specific appropriations are made available.

Under this provision any agency which finds it necessary to reclassify positions must absorb the total cost thereof, out of currently available appropriations, or postpone the effective date until after they have been included in a budget and appropriations made therefor. In the past it has been the practice either to submit such items as deficiency estimates or, if current funds were sufficient to meet the cost for the remainder of the year in which effective, to include the cost in the next regular budget, purely as an adjustment in the base of an appropriation and as an accomplished fact. Hereafter, if such items appear as an increase in cost in the budget they must be presented before they can become effective and must be justified as an increase over prior appropriations.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

The committee has approved an estimate of \$75,000,000 to be derived from receipts of sales of surplus property for administrative expenses of the War Assets Administration. This amount is to be used to reimburse other agencies of the Government for expenditures in handling surplus property for the War Assets Administration in accordance with a provision in the third deficiency bill of 1946. Funds for this purpose, in the amount of \$105,000,000, were deleted from the War Assets appropriation for 1947 and the War and Navy Departments were directed to pay such expenses from their own funds pending reimbursement to be considered at a later date by the Congress. Such expenses are now estimated to be about \$100,000,000 and the amount required in excess of \$75,000,000 provided in the accompanying bill will be absorbed within funds currently available to the War Assets Administration. In addition, the War Assets Administration has absorbed the whole cost of mandatory pay increase under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 for which an estimate of \$20,474,000 was submitted to the Congress and subsequently withdrawn:

FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

An item of \$375,000 has been allowed for salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, against an estimate of \$485,000. This additional appropriation is required by amendments to the Social Security Act, 1946. The reduction is accounted for in placing personnel on the pay rolls at a later date than was contemplated in the estimate. Limitation in the amount to be derived from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund for salaries is increased by \$436,100 against an estimate of \$851,000. This item is necessary because of the amendment to the Railroad Retirement Act which adds a system of survivors annuity and lump-sum benefits and provides for correlation of this system with similar benefits under title II of the Social Security Act. Here again the reduction is accounted for in employment of personnel at a later date than was originally contemplated.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

An appropriation of \$150,000 is recommended against an estimate of \$460,000. These items are related to the additional work to be undertaken by the employment of the personnel above referred to in the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. A careful check of the expenditures under the original appropriation indicates that not all of the proposed funds will be required and the delay of employment of personnel accounts for further reduction. In addition it was proposed that \$226,000 be expended for new equipment. The committee suggests that the Bureau make every effort to utilize equipment on hand insofar as possible and to defer the purchase of new equipment except to meet urgent requirements.

TRAVEL EXPENSES

The amount of \$75,000 approved includes \$50,000 for the Social Security Administration and \$25,000 for the Public Health Service. The total estimate was \$121,000. According to testimony before the committee, none of the item for travel in the Public Health Service would have been required except for necessity of sending personnel from other posts of duty to the Galveston Marine Hospital to care for persons injured in the Texas City disaster. The Social Security estimates, in the amount of \$85,000, include \$75,000 related to the new activities in the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance under the accounts of the railroad retirement and social security accounts. Delay in getting this program under way as early as was contemplated by the estimates makes possible the reduction to \$50,000.

PRINTING AND BINDING

The appropriation of \$103,000, against an original estimate of \$171,000, includes \$8,000 for the Food and Drug Administration (to meet increased costs and to eliminate a backlog of notices of judgment), \$5,000 for the Office of Education (to meet increased printing costs), \$40,000 for the Public Health Service (to meet increased printing costs and the printing of required additional technical publications), \$50,000 for the Social Security Administration (to cover increased printing costs, administrative forms, etc., and tabulating cards). The estimated proposed expenditure of \$45,000 for tabulating cards, but the inventory records indicate practically a 5 months' supply on hand and on order as of April 1, so it does not appear necessary to spend the full amount of the estimate during the remainder of the year for that purpose.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

An original estimate of \$800,000 (limitation on the amount of corporate funds to be expended for administrative expenses), the cost of administration of the act of July 12, 1946 (Public Law 505) extending the authority of the corporation to make mortgage loans to farmers was subsequently reduced to \$400,000. The volume of loans which was originally anticipated has not materialized and the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration testified that \$300,000 now appears to be an adequate amount to meet all requirements and that amount is recommended.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

An estimate of \$1,600,000 was proposed for establishment of ground controlled radar aircraft landing systems at 20 airport terminals. The estimate contemplated modification and installation on a temporary basis of 20 wartime sets turned over by the Army to be later replaced by permanent, new type, equipment. The Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration stated in the hearings that, inasmuch as it will not be possible to complete the work as originally planned, they propose to reduce the amount to \$600,000 and install the equipment on an unmodified basis. This proposal will render satisfactory service pending the installation of permanent equipment. Therefore, the amount of \$600,000 is approved.

An estimate of \$250,000 for maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities is reduced to \$160,000. Personnel proposed to be employed were expected to be on the pay roll for a minimum of 2 months, but inasmuch as it will not be possible to recruit them in time for 60 days employment before the end of the year, the item is reduced \$160,000, the amount estimated by the Administrator to be necessary for that period of the year remaining.

The committee has approved an item of \$40,000 for dredging at the Washington National Airport. The channel has been filling in with silt until it has reached a point where large gasoline barges can no longer reach the wharf, and there is no alternative to expending the funds necessary for the dredging project.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Five items for the Bureau of Indian Affairs are recommended, four in the full amount of the budget estimate, to provide needed services for the remainder of the fiscal year.

For "Conservation of health," \$500,000 is recommended against an estimate of \$652,000. In January the Bureau, realizing that the appropriation probably would be inadequate on account of increased costs of materials and greater patient loads in the hospitals, sought a deficiency estimate and simultaneously issued instructions requiring the most stringent economies in the various hospitals supported out of appropriation. The trend of expenditures at the time the deficiency was presented to the Bureau of the Budget indicated a deficiency in the amount of the estimate, but economy measures instituted by the Bureau have now resulted in reduced costs to the point where \$500,000 will be sufficient. The following is quoted from a letter of the Chief Administrative Officer, dated April 23, 1947:

By the time the estimate was developed by the Indian Service, processed through the Budget Bureau, and transmitted to the Congress however, the economy measures mentioned above made an appreciable reduction in field operations. In some instances these measures were too drastic.

As a result of this disruption of services it is agreed that the full amount requested will not be needed and that the sum of \$500,000 will permit the Indian Service to restore the medical services to about the same level they occupied before the disruption in service for the remainder of the fiscal year.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

A supplemental amount of \$300,000 was sought for the purpose of matching State funds used in gaging streams. After careful consideration of the matter, the committee has come to the conclusion that \$90,000 will provide all funds that it will be possible to expend before the end of the fiscal year and therefore has recommended an appropriation of that amount.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ANTITRUST DIVISION

The Antitrust Division sought an appropriation of \$60,500 to pay the costs, during the remainder of the year, of cases filed before the Interstate Commerce Commission, seeking recovery of overcharges made by railroads on transportation during the war. The committee is advised that later experience indicates that \$30,000 will enable the Department to carry its program through the remainder of the year and therefore recommends the appropriation of that amount.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

The committee has approved \$50,000 of an estimate of \$108,000, inasmuch as present rates of expenditure demonstrate that the lesser amount will be adequate to meet all requirements. The deficiency arose largely out of reemployment of returning veterans who were entitled to higher rates of pay than their war service substitutes.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Items proposed for salaries in the Office of the Postmaster General, Purchasing Agent, and the Bureau of Accounts were withdrawn by the Department when it was determined that adequate funds were available. The Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General submitted a deficiency estimate in the amount of \$25,500 and it developed that the larger part of this deficiency is based on reclassification of a number of the more important positions in the Bureau to higher grades. The present fund available will meet pay-roll requirements to the end of the year if present vacancies are not filled. The committee is unwilling to appropriate the additional amount when the major purpose is to increase grades, and therefore, has deleted the item.

The committee considered a number of items in the field service of the Post Office which are related to increased mail loads. Some items have been approved in full when information developed in the hearings justified the full amount required. Other items have been adjusted to accord with the latest experience available and should provide adequate funds to carry these items through to the end of the year. One item, \$8,500 for miscellaneous expenses of the railway mail services, was entirely deleted on the recommendation of the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

An appropriation of \$2,900,000 for salaries and expenses, Foreign Service, will pay the cost of mandatory increases in pay for officers and employees of the Foreign Service, under Public Laws 724 and 390, enacted since the passage of the original appropriation. The estimate also included \$434,000, making a total of \$3,334,000, to meet other requirements of Public Law 724 which are not mandatory in character. The committee has determined to defer the institution of these features of the act until the fiscal year 1948, only 2 months hence, and thereby permit more detailed consideration in connection with the regular annual appropriation.

UNITED NATIONS

An item of \$4,195,347 for the United States participation in the United Nations. This amount is required to complete payments due the United Nations for the calendar year 1946. The original appropriation was based on the temporary quota of 24.614 percent, which was increased by action of the General Assembly to 39.89 percent. The United States had originally contributed \$6,550,000 to the working-capital fund which has finally been established in the total amount of \$20,000,000, and there is due an additional amount of \$1,824,500 to complete payment of the United States share. The original payment on the budget for the calendar year 1946, of \$19,230,000, was \$5,300,000. Upon the determination that the United States quota would be 39.89 percent, the United States became obligated for an additional amount for this purpose for \$2,370,847. These two items make up the total of \$4,195,347.

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS

The bill includes, as title II, action on the remaining pay increase items under Public Law 390, and other laws enacted during the last session of Congress and after enactment of appropriations for 1947 increasing compensation of Government personnel. The estimates proposed appropriations of \$23,692,416, and the bill recommends appropriations of \$21,643,610. Each of the items has been very carefully studied and funds of the various agencies have been thoroughly reviewed to determine the least possible amounts necessary to be appropriated to meet these mandatory expenses. Reductions have been made wherever possible and in practically all instances the amounts proposed are acceptable to departmental officials.

MARITIME COMMISSION

An increase in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses out of the Maritime Commission revolving fund is proposed in the amount of \$1,800,000, a reduction of \$90,000 below the estimate. Maritime Commission officials testified that even with the full amount of the estimate they would still require \$331,000 to meet their pay rolls to June 30, 1947. The committee experienced extreme difficulty in finding out the true situation with respect to fund requirements and as a result of this experience, is not too certain

that the figures furnished are firm. The Commission was entitled to anticipate additional funds to meet a substantial part of the cost of mandatory pay increases and to operate on a deficiency basis to that extent, but if the latest figures supplied the committee are true, and there is a further deficiency in the amount of \$331,000, it can only be attributed to amazingly lax budgetary controls and utter disregard of sound business practice. The committee demands and expects that this situation will be cured immediately.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

In examination of funds of the National Housing Agency in connection with the increased pay costs, it was determined that the appropriation for annual contributions, by the Federal Public Housing Authority, fiscal year 1947 would not all be required and it would be possible to rescind \$2,500,000 from the original appropriation of \$8,300,000. This rescission is carried in title III of the bill.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, 1947-----

¹(75,000,000.00)-----¹(75,000,000.00)

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Venereal diseases, 1947-----

23,400.00

⁽²⁾

-23,400.00

Tuberculosis, 1947-----

15,600.00

⁽²⁾

-15,600.00

Communicable diseases, 1947-----

99,100.00

⁽²⁾

-99,100.00

Hospitals and medical care, 1947-----

242,500.00

⁽²⁾

-242,500.00

Foreign quarantine service, 1947-----

10,400.00

⁽²⁾

-10,400.00

National Institute of Health, operating expenses, 1947-----

³8,200.00⁽²⁾

-8,200.00

Salaries and miscellaneous expenses, 1947-----

8,700.00

⁽²⁾

-8,700.00

Office of International Health Relations, 1947-----

5,400.00

⁽²⁾

-5,400.00

Total, Public Health Service-----

413,300.00

⁽²⁾

-413,300.00

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, 1947-----

⁴585,000.00⁴375,000.00

-210,000.00

Miscellaneous expenses, 1947-----

460,000.00

150,000.00

-310,000.00

Total, Social Security Administration-----

1,045,000.00

525,000.00

-520,000.00

¹ To be derived from the special fund amount in the Treasury established by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.² Transfer in the amount of the budget estimate from other appropriations.³ Represents amount included in estimate for mandatory increase in pay.⁴ And increase in limitation on amount which may be expended from the trust fund by \$851,000. Committee recommends \$436,100.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—Continued

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recom- mended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill compared with budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued				
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued				
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR				
101	Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency, 1947-----	\$121, 000. 00	\$75, 000. 00	—\$46, 000. 00
101	Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency, 1947-----	171, 000. 00	103, 000. 00	—68, 000. 00
	Total, Office of the Administrator-----	292, 000. 00	178, 000. 00	—114, 000. 00
	Total, Federal Security Agency-----	1, 750, 300. 00	703, 000. 00	—1, 047, 300. 00
NATIONAL ARCHIVES				
86	Salaries and expenses, 1947-----	\$ 43, 000. 00	29, 800. 00	—13, 200. 00
78	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION	(^e)	(^e)	-----
	Penalty mail-----		2, 065. 51	-----
180	Printing and binding, 1944-----	2, 065. 51	2, 065. 51	-----
	Total, Securities and Exchange Commission-----		2, 065. 51	-----
	Total, independent offices-----	1, 795, 365. 51	734, 865. 51	—1, 060, 500. 00

104 203	} Administrative expenses, 1947-----	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
		FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION			
		DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
		CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION			
		OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR			
118	Establishment of air-navigation facilities, 1947-----				
118	Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, 1947-----				
118	Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport, 1947-----				
	Total, Civil Aeronautics Administration-----				
		COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY			
118	Salaries and expenses, departmental, 1947-----				
118	Pay, commissioned officers, 1947-----				
	Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey-----				
		CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD			
174	Salaries and expenses, 1947-----				
	Total, Department of Commerce-----				

⁵ Of which \$1,000 is for claims determined and settled pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act.

⁶ Increase in amount specified for deposit in the Treasury from \$13,875 to \$16,100.

⁷ Payable from the funds of the Corporation.

⁸ Of which not to exceed \$13,000 may be transferred to "General administration."

⁹ And increase in limitation on amount which may be expended for personal services from \$2,700,000 to \$2,850,000.

ommends \$2,840,000.

¹⁰ Increase in limitation on amount for cost of penalty mail from \$4,500 to \$6,500.

Committee recommends \$6,000.

Committee recommends \$8,000.

Committee recommends from \$2,700,000 to \$2,850,000.

Committee recommends \$6,000.

Committee recommends \$6,000.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—Continued

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recom- mended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill compared with budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT				
103	Revested Oregon & California R. R. and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon, 1947	\$18,000. 00	\$18,000. 00	-----
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
103	Education of Indians, 1947	250,000. 00	250,000. 00	-----
103 190	Conservation of health, 1947	652,000. 00	500,000. 00	-\$152,000. 00
103	Payment to Milton A. Johnson	2,119. 34	2,119. 34	-----
103	Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds), 1947	¹¹ (50,000. 00)	¹¹ (50,000. 00)	-----
103	Support of Indian schools (tribal funds), 1947	¹¹ (200,000. 00)	¹¹ (200,000. 00)	-----
	Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	904,119. 34	752,119. 34	-152,000. 00
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY				
103	Gaging streams, 1947	¹² 300,000. 00	¹² 90,000. 00	-210,000. 00
	Total, Department of the Interior	1,222,119. 34	860,119. 34	-362,000. 00

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

108	Traveling expenses, 1942-----	194.81	194.81	-----
108	Salaries and expenses, Lands Division, 1942-----	1,539.04	1,539.04	-----
108	Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division, 1947-----	60,500.00	30,000.00	—30,500.00
108	Salaries and expenses of district attorneys and so forth, 1947-----	108,000.00	50,000.00	—58,000.00
	Total, Legal Activities and General Administration-----	170,233.85	81,733.85	—88,500.00

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

108	Medical and hospital service, 1947-----	21,000.00	21,000.00	-----
	Total, Department of Justice-----	191,233.85	102,733.85	—88,500.00

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

100	Salaries, Office of the Postmaster General, 1947-----	15,200.00	-----	—15,200.00
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SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

100 192	Salaries, Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, 1947-----	(¹²)	(¹³)	-----
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100	Salaries, Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, 1947-----	23,900.00	23,900.00	-----
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¹¹ Payable from tribal funds.¹² And the amount that shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities is hereby increased from \$1,620,000 to \$1,920,000. Committee recommends increase to \$1,710,000.¹³ \$3,000 to be derived by transfer from "Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, 1947."

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—Continued

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recom- mended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill compared with budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued			
	Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.—Continued			
	SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES—continued			
100	Salaries, Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, 1947-----	\$25, 500. 00	-----	—\$25, 500. 00
100	Salaries, Office of the Purchasing Agent, 1947-----	850. 00	-----	— 850. 00
100	Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, 1947-----	3, 300. 00	-----	— 3, 300. 00
	Total, salaries in bureaus and offices-----	53, 550. 00	\$23, 900. 00	— 29, 650. 00
	Total, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.-----	68, 750. 00	23, 900. 00	— 44, 850. 00
	FIELD SERVICE, Post Office Department			
	OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL			
100 157	Personal or property damage claims, 1947-----	90, 000. 00	85, 000. 00	— 5, 000. 00
100	Adjusted losses and contingencies, 1947-----	25, 500. 00	25, 500. 00	-----
	Total, Office of the Postmaster General-----	115, 500. 00	110, 500. 00	— 5, 000. 00

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR			
100	Clerks-----		
100	Payment of rewards, 1947-----	27, 300. 00	16, 000. 00
		(14)	(14)
OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL			
100	Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices, 1947-----	604, 600. 00	500, 000. 00
100	City delivery carriers, 1947-----	28, 018, 800. 00	28, 018, 800. 00
	Total, Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General-----	28, 623, 400. 00	28, 518, 800. 00
OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL			
100	Star-route service, 1947-----	721, 000. 00	721, 000. 00
100	Star-route and air-mail service, Alaska, 1947-----	85, 000. 00	75, 000. 00
100	Railroad transportation and mail messenger service, 1947-----	10, 500, 000. 00	10, 000, 000. 00
100	Railway-mail service, 1947-----	4, 554, 800. 00	4, 554, 800. 00
100	Foreign mail transportation, 1947-----	11, 691, 000. 00	11, 691, 000. 00
100	Railway postal clerks, travel allowance, 1947-----	403, 000. 00	403, 000. 00
100	Railway mail service, miscellaneous expenses, 1947-----	8, 500. 00	
100	Indemnities, international mail, 1947-----	6, 400. 00	3, 000. 00
	Total, Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General-----	27, 969, 700. 00	27, 447, 800. 00

¹⁴ To be available for payment of rewards for prior fiscal years.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—Continued

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recom- mended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill compared with budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued				
FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued				
OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL				
100	Indemnities, domestic mail, 1947.....	\$864, 000. 00	\$800, 000. 00	—\$64, 000. 00
100	Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old.....	127, 000. 00	127, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General.....	991, 000. 00	927, 000. 00	—64, 000. 00
OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL				
100	Rent, light, power, fuel, and water, 1947.....	210, 000. 00	160, 000. 00	—50, 000. 00
100	Pneumatic-tube service, New York City and Boston, 1947.....	31, 000. 00	31, 000. 00	-----
100	Vehicle service, 1947.....	2, 996, 700. 00	2, 996, 700. 00	-----
	Total, Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.....	3, 237, 700. 00	3, 187, 700. 00	—50, 000. 00
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION				
100	Operating supplies, public buildings, 1947.....	151, 200. 00	151, 200. 00	-----
	Total Field Service, Post Office Department.....	61, 115, 800. 00	60, 359, 000. 00	—756, 800. 00
	Total Post Office Department.....	61, 184, 550. 00	60, 382, 900. 00	—801, 650. 00

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—Continued

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recom- mended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill compared with budget estimate
	TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COST			
	Legislative Branch:			
117	Library of Congress.....	\$540, 106. 00	\$468, 600. 00	—\$71, 506. 00
	Executive Office of the President:			
117	Office of Government Reports.....	49, 500. 00	49, 500. 00	-----
	Independent offices:			
117	Civil Service Commission.....	1, 059, 800. 00	1, 000, 000. 00	—59, 800. 00
117	Federal Communications Commission.....	651, 900. 00	651, 900. 00	-----
117	Federal Power Commission.....	396, 800. 00	354, 000. 00	—42, 800. 00
117	National Archives.....	148, 600. 00	148, 600. 00	-----
117	National Labor Relations Board.....	412, 400. 00	384, 000. 00	—28, 400. 00
117	Tariff Commission.....	124, 000. 00	124, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Independent Offices.....	2, 793, 500. 00	2, 662, 500. 00	—131, 000. 00
117	Federal Works Agency.....	33, 800. 00	-----	—33, 800. 00

117	Department of the Interior-----	5, 598, 910. 00	5, 071, 610. 00	- 527, 300. 00
117	Department of Justice-----	10, 314, 200, 00	9, 420, 100. 00	- 894, 100. 00
117	Department of State-----	3, 389, 400. 00	2, 998, 300. 00	- 391, 100. 00
117	War Department-----	458, 000. 00	458, 000. 00	-----
	Total, title II-----	23, 177, 416. 00	21, 128, 610. 00	- 2, 048, 806. 00
	Grand total, titles I and II-----	102,455,914. 70	95, 478, 658. 70	- 6, 977, 256. 00

○

Union Calendar No. 151

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3245

[Report No. 323]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 29, 1947

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-
- 5 ficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
- 6 June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

2 LEGISLATIVE

3 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

4 For payment to Howard A. Norman and Evelyn
5 Norman Carlson, son and daughter of Fred Norman, late
6 a Representative from the State of Washington, \$12,500.

7 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

8 For an additional amount for salaries of officers and em-
9 ployees, House of Representatives, required by reason of
10 the enactment of the “Legislative Reorganization Act of
11 1946”, fiscal year 1947, \$110,000.

12 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

13 Reporting hearings: For an additional amount for
14 stenographic reports of hearings of committees other than
15 special and select committees, fiscal year 1947, \$30,000.

16 THE JUDICIARY

17 UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

18 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
19 year 1947, for “Printing and binding”, \$5,600.

20 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

21 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
22 “Salaries”, \$7,500.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses," War Assets Administration, \$75,000,000, to be derived from the special fund account in the Treasury established by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

There are hereby transferred from the appropriation "Grants to States for Maternal and Child Health Services, Social Security Administration, 1947," sums as follows:

To:.

Venereal diseases: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Venereal diseases", \$23,400.

Tuberculosis: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Tuberculosis", \$15,600.

Communicable diseases: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Communicable diseases", \$99,100.

Hospitals and medical care: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Hospitals and medical care", \$242,500.

1 Foreign quarantine service: For an additional amount,
2 fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign quarantine service", \$10,400.

3 National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For
4 an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "National In-
5 stitute of Health, operating expenses", \$8,200.

6 Salaries and miscellaneous expenses: For an additional
7 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and miscellaneous
8 expenses", \$8,700.

9 Officers of International Health Relations: For an addi-
10 tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Office of International
11 Health Relations", \$5,400.

12 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

13 Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:
14 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries,
15 Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", \$375,000,
16 and the limitation on the amount which may be expended
17 from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund
18 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
19 tion Act, 1947, is hereby increased by \$436,100, the whole
20 to be accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That any sums
21 received by the Administrator as payment for services per-
22 formed for any department or agency of the Government by
23 persons whose salaries are paid from said fund shall be de-
24 posited to the credit of the fund and be available, during the

1 fiscal year in which such sums are received, for the same
2 purposes.

3 Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Administration:
4 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Miscella-
5 neous expenses, Social Security Administration", \$150,000.

6 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

7 Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency: For an
8 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Traveling expenses,
9 Federal Security Agency", \$75,000.

10 Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency: For
11 an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Printing and
12 binding, Federal Security Agency", \$103,000.

13 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

14 The amount specified in the First Supplemental Appro-
15 priation Act, 1945, for deposit in the Treasury by the Secu-
16 rities and Exchange Commission for cost of penalty mail
17 is hereby increased from "\$13,875" to "\$16,100".

18 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
19 year 1944, for printing and binding, \$2,065.51.

20 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

21 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
22 "Salaries and expenses, National Archives," fiscal year
23 1947, \$29,800.

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

3 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: For an additional
4 amount, fiscal year 1947, for administrative expenses,
5 \$300,000, payable from the funds of the Corporation.

6 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

7 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

8 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an addi-
9 tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Establishment of air-
10 navigation facilities", \$600,000.

11 Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:
12 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Mainte-
13 nance and operation of air-navigation facilities," \$160,000,
14 of which not to exceed \$8,000 may be transferred to
15 "General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil
16 Aeronautics".

17 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
18 port: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
19 "Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport,"
20 \$40,000, to be used for the dredging of the Washington
21 National Airport channel.

22 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

23 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: The
24 limitation on the amount for cost of penalty mail, fiscal year
25 1947, is hereby increased from "\$4,500" to "\$6,000."

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Salaries and expenses, departmental: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, departmental," \$140,000, and the limitation upon the amount which may be expended for personal services is hereby increased from "\$2,700,000" to "\$2,840,000".

Pay, commissioned officers: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Pay, commissioned officers", \$150,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon", \$18,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Education of Indians: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Education of Indians", \$250,000.

Conservation of health: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Conservation of health", \$500,000.

Payment to Milton A. Johnson: For deposit by the Secretary of the Treasury to the official trust fund checking account of the special disbursing agent, Yakima Indian Agency, Toppenish, Washington, and for deposit to certain other ac-

1 counts pursuant to the Act of August 7, 1946 (Private Law
2 863), \$2,119.34.

3 MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

4 Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds): For an addi-
5 tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Relief of needy Indians
6 (tribal funds)", \$50,000, payable from funds on deposit
7 to the credit of the particular tribe interested.

8 Support of Indian schools (tribal funds): For an addi-
9 tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Support of Indian
10 schools (tribal funds)", \$200,000.

11 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

12 Gaging streams: For an additional amount, fiscal year
13 1947, for "Gaging streams," \$90,000, and the amount that
14 shall be available only for cooperation with States or munic-
15 ipalities is hereby increased from "\$1,620,000" to "\$1,-
16 710,000."

17 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

18 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

19 Traveling expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
20 year 1942, for "Traveling expenses", \$194.81.

21 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For an additional
22 amount, fiscal year 1942, for "Salaries and expenses, Lands
23 Division", \$1,539.04.

1 Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For an
 2 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and
 3 expenses, Antitrust Division", \$30,000.

4 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys and so forth:
 5 For an additional amount fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and
 6 expenses of district attorneys and so forth", \$50,000.

7 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

8 Medical and hospital service: For an additional amount,
 9 fiscal year 1947, for "Medical and hospital service", \$21,000.

10 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

11 (Out of the Postal Revenues)

12 For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post
 13 Office Department for the fiscal year 1947, as follows:

14 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF
 15 COLUMBIA

16 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

17 Salaries, Office of Budget and Administrative Planning,
 18 \$3,000, to be derived by transfer from "Salaries, Bureau of
 19 Accounts, 1947".

20 Salaries, Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General
 21 \$23,900.

1 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

3 Personal or property damage claims, \$85,000.

4 Adjusted losses and contingencies, \$25,500.

5 OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

6 Clerks, \$16,000.

7 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

8 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices,
9 \$500,000.

10 City delivery carriers, \$28,018,800.

11 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

12 Star route service, \$721,000.

13 Star route and air mail service, Alaska, \$75,000.

14 Railroad transportation and mail messenger service,
15 \$10,000,000.

16 Railway mail service, \$4,554,800.

17 Foreign mail transportation, \$11,691,000.

18 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance, \$403,000.

19 Indemnities, international mail, \$3,000.

20 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

21 Indemnities, domestic mail, \$800,000.

22 Unpaid money orders more than one year old, \$127,000.

23 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

24 Rent, light, power, fuel and water, \$160,000.

Pneumatic-tube service, New York City and Boston,
\$31,000.

Vehicle service, \$2,996,700.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Operating supplies, public buildings, \$151,200.

PROVISION RELATING TO EXISTING APPROPRIATION

FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

Payment of rewards: The appropriation "Payment of
rewards" for the fiscal year 1947 is hereby made available
for prior fiscal years.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOREIGN SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: For neces-
sary expenses of the Foreign Service, fiscal year 1947,
\$2,900,000 for transfer to and consolidation with other
appropriations established to carry out the provisions of the
Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724) in such
amounts as the Secretary of State may deem necessary.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

United States contributions to international commis-
sions, congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount
fiscal year 1947, for "United States contributions to inter-
national commissions, congresses, and bureaus," as follows:

1 International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs,
 2 \$13,395; International Union of Chemistry, \$675; Inter-
 3 national Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts.
 4 \$2,513; in all \$16,583.

5 United States participation in United Nations: For
 6 an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "United States
 7 participation in United Nations," \$4,195,347, of which
 8 amount, \$1,824,500 shall be available for advance to the
 9 United Nations working capital fund, and the balance of
 10 \$2,370,847 shall be available for contribution to the 1946
 11 budget of the United Nations.

12 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

13 FISCAL SERVICE

14 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

15 Salaries (reimbursable): For an additional amount,
 16 fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries, Office of Treasurer of United
 17 States (Federal Reserve notes, reimbursable)", \$70,000.

18 COAST GUARD

19 Pay and allowances: For an additional amount, fiscal
 20 year 1947, for "Pay and allowances," Coast Guard,
 21 \$3,790,000, and \$1,060,000 to be derived by transfer from
 22 "General expenses, 1947."

23 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

24 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal

1 year 1946, for "Printing and binding," Bureau of Customs, \$37,000.

3 BUREAU OF THE MINT

4 Medals for Generals Pershing and Mitchell: For carrying out the provisions of Private Laws 831 and 884, approved August 7, 1946, and August 8, 1946, respectively, 7 fiscal years 1947 and 1948, \$4,900.

8 TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS

9 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal 10 year 1947, to meet increased pay costs authorized by the 11 Acts of March 6, 1946 (Public Law 317) ; May 21, 1946 12 (Public Law 386) ; May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390) ; July 13 5, 1946 (Public Law 491) ; July 31, 1946 (Public Laws 14 567, 568, and 577) ; and August 1, 1946 (Public Law 15 582) ; and other legislation enacted during or applicable to 16 said fiscal year authorizing increases in pay of Government 17 officers and employees, as follows:

18 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

19 Library of Congress:

20 "Salaries, Library, proper", \$245,900, and \$36,100
21 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "printing catalog cards, 1947."

23 Copyright Office: "Salaries", \$65,000.

24 Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries", \$50,000.

Distribution of printed cards: "Salaries and expenses", \$29,700.

Index to State legislation: "Salaries and expenses", \$8,500.

Union catalogs: "Salaries and expenses", \$11,800.

Library building: "salaries", \$57,700.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office of Government Reports, \$49,500.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Civil Service Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$1,000,000.

Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$651,900.

Federal Power Commission:

"Salaries and expenses", \$330,000;

"Flood control surveys", \$24,000.

National Archives: "Salaries and expenses", \$148,600.

National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries", \$384,000 and \$20,000 to be derived by transfer from "Miscellaneous expenses, 1947" and \$8,000 to be derived by transfer from "Penalty mail, 1947."

Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$124,000.

United States Maritime Commission:

"Construction fund" (increase of \$1,800,000 in the

1 limitation upon the amount of this fund which may be
2 used for personal services) ;

3 "Maritime Training" (increase of \$40,000 in the
4 limitation upon the amount of this fund which may be
5 used for administrative expenses) .

6 FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

7 Reconstruction Finance Corporation: "Administrative
8 expenses" (increase of \$3,570,000 in the limitation upon the
9 amount of the corporate funds which may be used for admin-
10 istrative expenses) .

11 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

12 Office of the Administrator: "Salaries and expenses",
13 \$33,800, to be derived by transfer from "Public Works Ad-
14 ministration liquidation, 1947".

15 Bureau of Community Facilities:

16 "War public works (community facilities) liquida-
17 tion" (increase of \$100,000 in authorization to expend
18 unobligated balances) .

19 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

20 Federal Home Loan Bank Administration: "Salaries and
21 expenses" (increase of \$140,000 in the limitation upon the
22 amount of the corporate or other funds which may be used
23 for administrative expenses) .

24 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation:

1 “Administrative expenses” (increase of \$18,000 in the limi-
 2 tation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may
 3 be used for administrative expenses) .

4 Federal Public Housing Authority: “Salaries and ex-
 5 penses” (increase of \$1,900,000 in the limitation upon the
 6 amount of the corporate or other funds which may be used
 7 for administrative expenses) .

8 Defense Homes Corporation: “Administrative ex-
 9 penses” (increase of \$8,000 in the limitation upon the
 10 amount of the corporate funds which may be used for admin-
 11 istrative expenses) .

12 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

13 Office of the Secretary:

14 “Salaries”, \$174,000;

15 “War agency liquidation”, \$15,000;

16 “Office of Solicitor”, \$36,200;

17 “Division of Territories and Island Possessions”,
 18 \$21,600;

19 “Oil and Gas Division”, \$25,000;

20 “Soil and moisture conservation operations”,
 21 \$97,000;

22 “Commission of Fine Arts”, \$910;

23 Bureau of Land Management:

24 “Salaries and expenses (Grazing Service)”,
 25 \$38,900;

1 “Salaries and expenses (General Land Office)”,
2 \$134,700;

3 “Surveying public lands (General Land Office)”,
4 \$43,300;

5 “Salaries and expenses, branch of field examina-
6 tion (General Land Office)”, \$34,600;

7 “Salaries and expenses of district land offices (Gen-
8 eral Land Office)”, \$26,000;

9 “Revested Oregon and California Railroad and re-
10 conveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon
11 (reimbursable) (General Land Office)”, \$27,800;

12 “Range improvements on public lands outside of
13 grazing districts (receipt limitation) (General Land
14 Office)”, \$2,000;

15 “Protection and management of the timber re-
16 sources of the public domain (General Land Office)”,
17 \$22,100;

18 Bureau of Indian Affairs:

19 “Salaries and expenses”, \$132,700;

20 “Salaries and expenses, district offices”, \$35,000;

21 “Salaries and expenses, reservation administration”,
22 \$411,700;

23 “Alaska native service”, \$200,000;

24 “Education of Indians”, \$889,700;

25 “Conservation of health”, \$610,000;

1 “Welfare of Indians”, \$9,800;

2 “Management, Indian forest and range resources”,
3 \$89,400;

4 “Agriculture and stock raising”, \$69,200;

5 “Development of Indian arts and crafts”, \$2,700;

6 “Irrigation and drainage”, \$18,700;

7 “Administration of Indian tribal affairs (from tribal
8 funds, \$9,700) ”;

9 “Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (from tribal
10 funds, \$8,400) ”;

11 “Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal
12 officers, Wisconsin (from tribal funds, \$4,900) ”;

13 “Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers,
14 Oklahoma (from tribal funds, \$23,600) ”;

15 Bureau of Reclamation:

16 Reclamation fund, special fund:

17 “Salaries and expenses (other than project
18 offices) ”, \$360,000;

19 “Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California
20 (from power revenues, \$21,000) ”;

21 “Yuma project, Arizona-California”, \$10,200;

22 “Central Valley project, California (from power
23 revenues, \$49,300) ”;

24 “Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado
25 (from power revenues, \$9,400) ”;

“Boise project, Idaho”, \$10,000;

“Minidoka project, Idaho (from power revenues, \$7,400) ”;

“Minidoka project, Idaho”, \$2,000;

“North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming (from power revenues, \$5,000) ”;

“Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas (from power revenues, \$5,300) ”;

“Owyhee project, Oregon”, \$9,500;

“Klamath project, Oregon-California”, \$9,500;

“Columbia Basin project, Washington (from power revenues, \$41,200) ”;

“Yakima project, Washington”, \$21,500;

“Kendrick project, Wyoming (from power revenues, \$8,200) ”;

“Riverton project, Wyoming”, \$6,000;

Colorado River Dam fund: “Boulder Canyon project”, \$62,800;

“Geological Survey”, \$62,900;

Bureau of Mines:

There are hereby transferred from “Mineral Mining Investigations, Bureau of Mines, 1947”, sums as follows:

To:

“Salaries and expenses”, \$12,600;

1 “Coal-mine inspections and investigations”,
2 \$11,900;

3 “Building and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania”,
4 \$15,000;

5 “Economics of mineral industries”, \$23,000;

6 “National Park Service”, \$666,600;

7 “Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks”,
8 \$65,900;

9 Fish and Wildlife Service: “Salaries and expenses”,
10 \$579,100;

11 Government in the Territories:

12 Territory of Alaska: “Expenses of the offices of the
13 Governor and the Secretary”, \$2,800;

14 Territory of Hawaii: “Expenses of the offices of
15 the Governor and the Secretary”, \$1,500;

16 Government of the Virgin Islands:

17 “Salaries of the Governor and employees”,
18 \$27,800;

19 “Salaries and expenses of the agricultural sta-
20 tion”, \$5,500;

21 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

22 Legal activities and general administration:

23 “Office of the Attorney General”, \$86,000;

24 “Administrative Division”, \$78,000, and \$50,000
25 to be derived by transfer from “Cost of handling penalty

mail, Department of Justice, 1947", and \$40,000 to be derived by transfer from "Fees of witnesses, 1947";

"Tax Division", \$83,000;

"Criminal Division", \$95,000;

"Claims Division", \$174,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Customs Division", \$21,800;

"Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", \$159,000;

"Examination of judicial offices", \$9,000;

"Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field", \$19,500;

"Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth", \$596,700;

"Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth", \$13,800;

"Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth", \$450,800;

"Pay and expenses of bailiffs", \$15,000;

Federal Bureau of Investigation:

"Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes", \$1,032,000;

"Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes (emergency)", \$2,168,000;

Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and

1 expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service",
 2 \$2,887,000;

3 Federal Prison System:

4 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$26,500,
 5 and \$18,500 to be derived by transfer from "Support of
 6 United States Prisoners, 1947";

7 "Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional in-
 8 stitutions", \$1,389,000:

9 "Medical and hospital service", \$116,000;

10 Office of Alien Property: "Administrative expenses"
 11 (increase of \$393,000 in the limitation upon the amount of
 12 Alien Property funds which may be used for administrative
 13 expenses).

14 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

15 Office of the Secretary of State:

16 "Salaries", \$2,980,000 and sums to be derived by
 17 transfers from "United States participation in United Na-
 18 tions, 1947", \$250,000; "Cost of handling penalty mail,
 19 Department of State, 1947", \$20,000; and "United
 20 States contributions to international commissions, con-
 21 gresses, and bureaus, 1947", \$10,000;

22 "Passport agencies", \$9,500;

23 International obligations:

24 "International Boundary Commission, United States
 25 and Canada and Alaska and Canada", \$4,500;

“Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission, United States and Canada”, \$4,300;

Institute of Inter-American Affairs: “Administrative expenses” (increase of \$74,400 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses) ;

Inter-American Educational Foundation, Inc.: “Administrative expenses” (increase of \$15,000 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses) .

WAR DEPARTMENT

Civil functions of the War Department:

Quartermaster Corps: “Cemeterial expenses”,
\$48,000;

Signal Corps: “Alaska Communication System”,
\$53,000;

The Panama Canal:

“Civil government”, \$357,000;

SEC. 201. The restrictions contained within appropriations or affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1947, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services or for other purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs

1 authorized by the Acts of March 6, 1946 (Public Law 317),
2 May 21, 1946 (Public Law 386), May 24, 1946 (Public
3 Law 390), July 5, 1946 (Public Law 491), July 31, 1946
4 (Public Laws 567, 568, and 577), and August 1, 1946
5 (Public Law 582), and other legislation enacted during or
6 applicable to the fiscal year 1947 authorizing increased pay
7 for civilian employees of the Government.

8 TITLE III—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATION

9 The amount made available to the Federal Public
10 Housing Authority for "Annual contributions, fiscal year,
11 1947", is hereby reduced in the amount of \$2,500,000,
12 such amount to be carried to the surplus fund and covered
13 into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act.

14 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 400. No appropriation or fund made available by
16 this or any other appropriation Act to the executive de-
17 partments and establishments, including corporations, for
18 personal services shall be available to pay any increased cost
19 resulting from the allocation or reallocation hereafter of a
20 position to a higher grade, or resulting from the creation of a
21 new position, if such increased cost would result in an in-
22 crease in the total obligations on an annual basis under
23 such appropriation or fund: *Provided*, That this prohibition
24 shall not apply to the initial creation of positions to carry

1 out new programs or functions for which specific appro-
2 priations are made available.

3 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in
4 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
5 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
6 the United States or who is a member of an organization
7 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
8 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
9 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
10 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
11 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-
12 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
13 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of
14 this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
15 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
16 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
17 the Government of the United States, or that such person
18 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
19 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
20 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
21 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
22 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
23 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
24 against the Government of the United States, or who ad-

1 vocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
2 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
3 States by force or violence and accepts employment the
4 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
5 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
6 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
7 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
8 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
9 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

10 SEC. 402. This Act may be cited as the "Second Defi-
11 ciency Appropriation Act, 1947".

80TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 3245

[Report No. 323]

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TABER

APRIL 29, 1947

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 2, 1947
For actions of May 1, 1947
80th-1st, No. 82

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate cleared and President approved 1st deficiency appropriation bill. Received President's reorganization plan transferring ARA functions to Secretary and abolishing Presidential approval of determinations on marketing orders. House Rules Committee cleared 2nd deficiency appropriation bill. House passed bill to remove certain housing materials controls.

SENATE

1. **FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947.** Agreed to conference report on this bill, H.R. 2849 (p. 4489). The President approved the bill later in the day.
2. **REORGANIZATION PLANS.** Both Houses received from the President reorganization plans 1 and 2, which would become effective July 1, 1947 (H. Docs. 230 and 231) (pp. 4488-9, 4510-3). Plan 1 provides for the following transfers: Bureaus of Animal Industry, Dairy Industry, Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Office of Experiment Stations, and Agricultural Research Center to the Secretary; abolishes Presidential approval of determinations made by the Secretary on agricultural marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937; functions under Federal Credit Union Act to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; certain functions of the War Assets Administration to the Surplus Property Administration; Alien Property Custodian functions to the Attorney General; and Office of Contract Settlement to the Treasury. This plan was referred to the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committees. Plan 2 provides for the transfer of the U.S. Employment Service to the Labor Department; the functions of the Wage Hours Division Administrator to the Secretary of Labor; and directs the Secretary of Labor to prescribe standards, regulations, and procedures to be followed by the contracting agencies in the administration of the eight-hour laws, the Davis-Bacon and Copeland Acts. This plan was referred to the S. Labor and Public Welfare and the H. Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committees.
3. **LABOR.** Continued debate on S. 1126, the labor-management bill (pp. 4479-4500, 4502, 4506-7).
4. **PERSONNEL.** Sen. Byrd, Va., submitted the report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Expenditures on Federal civilian personnel for the months

of Feb. and Mar., 1947 (pp. 4475-7).

5. PAPER SHORTAGE. Sen. Capehart, Ind., submitted an interim report of the Small Business Committee on newsprint supply and distribution (S.Rept. 150)(pp.4477-8).
6. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Taylor, Idaho, spoke on the effect of the reduction in Interior Department appropriations on reclamation, electrification, and other projects in the West. (pp. 4502-6).
7. LANDS; MINERALS. Sen. McCarran, Nev., inserted a Nev. Legislature memorial opposing the recommendation of the Secretary of Interior that all federally owned mineral land be kept in permanent Federal ownership (p. 4474).

HOUSE

8. SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of this bill, H.R. 3245, which includes FFMC and pay-cost items (pp. 4510, 4545).
9. HOUSING AND RENT CONTROL. Passed, 204-45, with amendments H.R. 3023, to remove certain controls over housing materials and to continue rent control (pp. 4517-42).
10. LABOR. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H.R. 2157, the portal-to-portal pay bill (pp. 4501-2, 4513-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. FLOOD CONTROL. Received from the War Department a report on the preliminary survey of the Andascoggin River in Me. and N.H. (p. 4545).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. MINERALS. S. 1204, by Sen. Watkins, Utah, to authorize the expenditure of the unexpended balances remaining after July 1, 1947, in the appropriation provided for the payment of premiums for the production of and exploration for ores of copper, lead, and/or zinc. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 4478).
13. PERSONNEL; SALARIES. H.R. 3281, H.R. 3285, H.R. 3286, H.R. 3289, H.R. 3292, and H.R. 3293, by Reps. Celler (N.Y.), Douglas (Calif.), Holifield (Calif.), Huber (Ohio), Kelley (Pa.), and Price (Ill.), respectively, to provide additional compensation for employees of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 4545.) Remarks of Rep. Holifield on his bill (pp. 4542-4).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Young, N.Dak., inserted his speech supporting the REA program (pp. A2129-31).

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

15. DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME. S. 736, authorizes the D.C. Commissioners to establish daylight-saving time in D.C. during 1947. Approved Apr. 30 (Public Law 45, 80th Cong.).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY G.P.O.

16. GOVERNMENT CAFETERIAS. Pursuant to S. Res. 42, Pt. 6, Cafeterias in Government

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 3245

MAY 1, 1947.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 201]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 201, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 201

[Report No. 330]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 1, 1947

MR. BROWN of Ohio, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of
2 clause 2, rule XXI, it shall be in order to consider, without
3 the intervention of any point of order, in connection with
4 the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3245) making appro-
5 priations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for
6 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other pur-
7 poses, the language contained in the bill on page 24, lines
8 15 to 24, inclusive, and on page 25, lines 1 and 2.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 201

[Report No. 330]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3245, making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Brown of Ohio

MAY 1, 1947

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

reasons which moved us to condemn all aggression, whether within or beyond our soil. We went to war because the dictators responsible for the conflict sought to destroy elsewhere the rights defended for our people by our forefathers against the oppressors at home and against alien imperialists. We fought because the pledges our Allies made, though spoken in another language, meant liberation, justice, and faith in mankind. For these lofty purposes, my people have always been ready to offer their lives.

I have dwelt on the straightforwardness of Mexico in the conduct of its international affairs, because such a conduct is the best foundation for the unity of our peoples in the period now beginning. So long as this unity rests on right, abides by the comity of nations, and is kindled by cooperation, and sustained by the resolve to reach a just goal—the goal of living with honor and progressing without impairment of our independence—nothing, nothing shall hinder the harmony between our peoples. [Applause.]

Nations, like individuals, work together successfully only when they undertake jointly something they would also wish to accomplish severally. Mexico and the United States have an example to set for the world—the example of two countries, however different in size and wealth, cooperating on a plane of juridical equality above suspicion, and whose relations are not based on power politics.

How could we hope for the democratic solidarity which we so much desire for all peoples, if we ourselves, Americans and Mexicans, were not capable of sharing peace in frankness and in loyalty? How could we expect that noncontiguous countries reach what we, neighbors by reason of history and geography, fail to accomplish in friendship and disinterest? [Applause.]

Fortunately in recent times both of us have learned a few things. We have learned that isolation is not a good formula for living; that it is not good tactics for security. We have learned that if the goal is not domination of one system by another—necessarily a transitory and unjust condition—much more is achieved in a single year of loyal cooperation than in many years of hatred and rancor. We have learned that democracy, if not backed by force, whets the appetite of dictators, and that the most powerful force to uphold democracy lies not in tanks and ordnance but in the conviction of the men who, when conflict finally breaks out, will drive the tanks and fire the cannon. And we have further learned, that in order to give the citizenry confidence in their own strength, we must not fail to impress on them that the power of their country does not imperil civilization and is no hindrance to the development of man, regardless of race and creed. [Applause.]

This we learned during the war. It will rise against us, should we ignore it in the peace.

All of us accepted an equal responsibility in the struggle. Therefore, we could not now understand a peace for

which we were not equally responsible. Having admitted everyone to the most grievous sacrifices in the name of freedom and of justice, it is only meet that all men be entitled to enjoy a victory in which justice and liberty prevail.

The mission of the United States in this joint effort to insure for the democracies a future of justice and freedom has been perfectly understood and appreciated in all its greatness by the Mexican people. [Applause.]

There are times when destiny grants special powers to nations as if to test their fitness. We have seen with our own eyes how the aggressors lost that power when they abused it to further their selfish ends. But we have also witnessed how free peoples grow in power and strength when they rise against the insolence of the war mongers and the lust of the greedy.

What enhances the formidable industrial, economic, and military might of this Nation is, above all, that it is not at the disposal of a personal ruler, as in the domain of Alexander, the Rome of the Caesars, the Empire of the Hapsburgs, or the France of Napoleon, but is controlled by a government as conceived by Abraham Lincoln—a government of the people, by the people, for the people. [Applause.]

Yours is a country that abides by the policy of the good neighbor. I believe that policy to be the truest expression of the will for peace in this hemisphere. And I believe, likewise, that all of us should now, more than ever, implement that policy with performance in the economic and cultural fields.

Amity between governments is short-lived, unless it be the outcome of a genuine desire of their people to cooperate. Were we to limit the efficacy of good neighborliness to the covenants to safeguard the theoretical equality of all states, the respect of territorial integrity, the principle of nonintervention, as well as the joint defense of the continent, we would still be defrauding some of the most cherished hopes of our peoples. The fact that nearly 300,000,000 people live side by side in our hemisphere involves not only juridical problems and not alone problems of military strategy. As much as in the political solutions—and perhaps much more than in the political solutions—those millions are concerned not only with assistance to ward off foreign aggression but also with common efforts to overcome the dangers of poverty and despair in the difficult years of the peace. [Applause.]

The true significance of good neighborliness is cooperation. It springs from the democratic tenets that bind us together. It surpasses the scope of diplomacy. It goes beyond the exchanges of military staffs. It brings our peoples closer to one another, holding fast to their inalienable rights, those very rights your Declaration of Independence sets forth as supreme goals—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Let our own hearts be the bulwark to resist all attacks against our hemisphere. But let us indefatigably work to impress upon those hearts that they must throb more and more in unison with the sin-

cerity of our friendship, to make that friendship a living reality.

We are all responsible for adding to the policy of the good neighbor an economy of the good neighbor and a culture of the good neighbor. Whatever Mexico and the United States achieve in this respect will profit our two countries. But it will also benefit all the Americas, for the boundary between the United States and Mexico still is a touchstone for hemispheric solidarity.

Boundaries are what the peoples that define them and defend them wish them to be. Sometimes they are barriers not to be surmounted, between nations that neither understand nor forgive each other. But boundaries like ours also provide close contacts between countries seeking progress in friendship, under the rule of justice.

We are part of a hemisphere where the concurrent action of all is indispensable. Mexico has honored its every duty without ever forgetting any of its rights. Without waiving any of its rights, Mexico will continue to fulfill every duty.

We place a like trust in your country.

And it is here where I can most properly stress the significance of that trust, for under this dome solemn pledges have been made for the unity of the Americas and the brotherhood of man. It was here where President Truman stated that "in this shrinking world, it is futile to seek safety behind geographical barriers" and that "real security will be found only in law and in justice." [Applause.] And it was here also where President Roosevelt announced that he "would dedicate this Nation to the policy of the good neighbor, the neighbor who respects his obligations and respects the sanctity of his agreements in and with a world of neighbors." [Applause.]

We live in a region of the earth that we call the New World. Destiny challenges us to make it new indeed by virtue of its generosity under democracy, the breadth of its concept of mankind and its undeviating respect for the standards of law.

In the pursuit of that noble purpose Mexico shall never stop. [Applause, the Members rising.]

At 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m., the President of the United Mexican States retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Members of the President's Cabinet retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Members of the Cabinet of the President of the United Mexican States retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

At 12 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m., the Speaker announced that the joint meeting was dissolved.

Thereupon the President pro tempore and the Members of the Senate returned to their Chamber.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired at 12 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m., the House was called to order by the Speaker.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair wishes to announce that the House will stand in

recess, to reconvene at 1:30 o'clock p. m. Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 59 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess until 1:30 o'clock p. m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m., the House was called to order by the Speaker.

RECESS PROCEEDINGS

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess may be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUFF asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Frank R. Kent.

Mr. McDOWELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution.

Mr. DEVITT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution.

Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include newspaper excerpts.

Mr. CROW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article appearing in the Wall Street Journal.

Mr. DAGUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include excerpts from a brochure by Mr. Wilbur M. Smith.

Mr. PLOESER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Rabbi Isserman.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. ANDERSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a brief editorial on Hoover Dam appearing in the Washington News.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article entitled "OPA for Greece" appearing in the Wall Street Journal.

Mr. GORDON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include in each an article.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include the testimony of the Honorable William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to Russia, given before the Committee on Un-American Activities on the evils of communism.

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

MARY T. NORTON

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday at the church of St. Catherine of Siena in Norwood, Mass., at a pontifical High Mass, MARY T. NORTON was presented the Siena medal for 1946 by the archbishop of Boston. This is a mark of national recognition of her noble work for social betterment and her many charitable activities.

Throughout her lifetime, in Congress and out of Congress, Mrs. NORTON has been devoted to humanitarian works. It is fitting that the Siena medal should be awarded to such a distinguished lady, for St. Catherine of Siena devoted her life, in a most turbulent time, toward bringing about social order. She stood out in her efforts to achieve social stability when many people held little hope for the future of the world. Significantly, our eminent colleague, MARY T. NORTON, has been awarded the Siena medal for similar distinguished service.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, my colleague from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], in answering the remarks of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN] on Friday last, pointed to the achievements of many outstanding Americans of Indian blood. One of these was one of my own distinguished predecessors in this body, the late Honorable Charles D. Carter, a Chickasaw Indian, educated in Chickasaw Indian schools. Various Members have pointed to the outstanding war records of our original Americans. I only wish I had the time to cite the many instances of individual heroism that have come to my personal attention.

Mr. Speaker, if evidence of the error of the remarks of the gentleman from Oregon is required, no more convincing proof need be offered than a visit to Statuary Hall in this great Capitol Building in which this body sits. I refer to the statues of those two illustrious sons of Oklahoma and outstanding Americans, Sequoyah and Will Rogers. Sequoyah, the scholar, was a self-educated man. Will Rogers, friend of all humanity, received his elementary education in Cherokee Indian schools. Any comment on the achievements of these great Americans would but detract from the glory of their names. Their place is established in the hearts of all men. Their lives are the answer to every critic of their race.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

FOREIGN RELIEF

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I hope every man in this House will take the time to read my extension of remarks in today's

RECORD on the squandering of American relief and the American taxpayers' money. These are my personal observations.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, JUNE 30, 1947

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 201, Rept. No. 33C, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 2, rule XXI, it shall be in order to consider, without the intervention of any point of order, in connection with the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3245) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, the language contained in the bill on page 24, lines 15 to 24, inclusive, and on page 25, lines 1 and 2.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 202) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That ROBERT N. MCGARVEY, of the State of Pennsylvania, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the Standing Committee of the House of Representatives on Public Works.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1 OF 1947— MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 230)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1947. The provisions of this plan are designed to maintain organizational arrangements worked out under authority of title I of the First War Powers Act. The plan has a two-fold objective, to provide for more orderly transition from war to peacetime operation and to supplement my previous actions looking toward the termination of wartime legislation.

The First War Powers Act provides that Title I "shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war and for 6 months after the termination of the war, or until such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President may designate." Upon the termination of this title all changes in the organization of activities and agencies effected under its authority expire and the functions revert to their previous locations, unless otherwise provided by law.

Altogether, nearly 135 Executive orders have been issued in whole or in part under Title I of the First War Powers Act. The internal organization of the War and Navy Departments has been drastically overhauled under this authority. Most of the emergency agencies, which played so vital a role in the successful prosecution of the war, were based in whole or in part upon this title. With-

committee of the United Public Workers of America, CIO, and by the executive council of the Federation of Post Office Clerks, AFL, the only organizations which have publicly adopted a wage policy, is for increases of \$600 per annum. This figure was based on the fact that the rise in Government wages did not keep pace with the wage increases in industry during the war, and on the rise in living costs. Both demands were raised in the late winter of 1946.

In view of the present economy drive on the part of the Republican leadership I have arbitrarily inserted a lower figure—\$500 in the resolution which I introduced today—than the \$600 figure which I believe is justified. I make this reduction in the hope that the leadership will give consideration to the plight of the Federal employees.

The following Members of Congress have joined with me in introducing identical bills: Mrs. DOUGLAS, of California; Mr. CELLER, of New York; Mr. HUBER, of Ohio; Mr. PRICE, of Illinois; Mr. AUGUSTINE B. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania; Mr. FRANK KARSTEN, of Missouri.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. KEARNEY, for 5 days, on account of official business.

To Mr. JUDD (at the request of Mr. ARENDS), for 3 days, on account of illness.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 2157. An act to relieve employers from certain liabilities and punishments under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, the Walsh-Healey Act, and the Bacon-Davis Act, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 1 minute p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, May 2, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

631. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$644,000 for the Office of Defense Transportation (H. Doc. No. 232); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

632. A letter from the Administrator, War Assets Administration, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944 with reference to payment of taxes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

633. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to stimulate volunteer enlistments in the Regular Military Establishment of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

634. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engi-

neers, United States Army, dated July 18, 1946, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on the Mississippi River between Coon Rapids Dam and mouth of the Ohio River, submitted in House Document No. 669, Seventy-sixth Congress, third session, with a view to determining if any modification of the existing project in the vicinity of Hastings, Minn., is advisable. This investigation was requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on June 20, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

635. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated December 13, 1946, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Little Black River and tributaries, Michigan, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on August 18, 1941; to the Committee on Public Works.

636. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated November 30, 1944, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on and a preliminary examination and survey of Ardooscoggin River, Maine and N. H., requested by resolutions of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted on March 27, 1936, and the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, adopted on March 28, 1936; and also authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on June 22, 1936, and by an act of Congress approved on June 25, 1936; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BISHOP: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 329. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 201. Resolution providing for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3245, making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 330). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BISHOP: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 331. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BISHOP: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 332. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. LATHAM: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 673. A bill to repeal certain provisions authorizing the establishing of priorities in transportation by merchant vessels; without amendment (Rept. No. 333). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDREWS of New York:

H. R. 3278. A bill to amend the Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 3279. A bill to repeal the laws relating to the length of tours of duty of officers and enlisted men of the Army at certain foreign stations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 3280. A bill to provide for the effective operation and expansion of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 3281. A bill to provide additional compensation for employees of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H. R. 3282. A bill to permit distilled spirits of Puerto Rican manufacture to be entered in customs bonded warehouses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3283. A bill to amend sections 2800 (f) and 3360 of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. D'EWARD:

H. R. 3284. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States," approved May 10, 1872 (17 Stat. 92), as amended; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mrs. DOUGLAS:

H. R. 3285. A bill to provide additional compensation for employees of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H. R. 3286. A bill to provide additional compensation for employees of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. McMILLEN of Illinois (by request):

H. R. 3287. A bill to provide for regulation of certain insurance rates in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H. R. 3288. A bill to provide that periods during which members of the armed forces were assigned to certain training programs may be counted in determining eligibility for the educational privileges of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HUBER:

H. R. 3289. A bill to provide additional compensation for employees of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. R. 3290. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act to provide for unemployment compensation in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WOLVERTON:

H. R. 3291. A bill to permit United States common communications carriers to accord free communication privileges to official participants in the world telecommunications conferences to be held in this country in 1947; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KELLEY:

H. R. 3292. A bill to provide additional compensation for employees of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PRICE of Illinois:

H. R. 3293. A bill to provide additional compensation for employees of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BUCKLEY:

H. Con. Res. 44. Concurrent resolution relative to conditions in Palestine and that

the United States take all steps necessary to reaffirm and urge Great Britain, the mandatory government, to live up to its mandate and immediately admit 100,000 displaced persons to Palestine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HARTLEY:

H. Con. Res. 45. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of volumes 1 through 5 of the hearings held before the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives, current session, relative to the National Labor Relations Act; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WOODRUFF:

H. R. 3294. A bill for the relief of the Doehler-Jarvis Corp.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENDER:

H. R. 3295. A bill for the relief of Joseph John Gmurczyk, Jr.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER:

H. R. 3296. A bill for the relief of F. M. Arends; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENDRICKS:

H. R. 3297. A bill for the relief of Richard Kuhloff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HULL:

H. R. 3298. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Ray S. Berrum; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 3299. A bill for the relief of the estate of James Lander Thomas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOBlick:

H. R. 3300. A bill for the relief of Martin A. King; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

416. By Mr. COTTON: Memorial of the Senate and House of Representatives in the State of New Hampshire to the Honorable Clinton P. Anderson, United States Secretary of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

417. By Mr. HOLMES: Petition of a number of residents of Mabton, Grandview, Anaton, Asotin, and Clarkston, Wash., urging enactment of legislation to prohibit transportation of alcoholic-beverage advertising in interstate commerce or broadcasting over the radio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

418. By Mr. HOPE: Petition of 65 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Hazelton, Kans., urging the enactment of S. 265, a bill to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic-beverage advertising in interstate commerce and broadcasting of alcoholic-beverage advertising over the radio; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

419. By Mr. JONES of Washington: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to provide sufficient hunters to kill off and exterminate all predatory animals such as cougars, wildcats, wolves, and coyotes in the national parks within the State of Washington, or to set aside a small area within the national parks in the State of Washington as a complete game sanctuary and allow

hunting in the remaining portions and provide adequate boundaries to attract sufficient hunters to exterminate such predatory animals; to the Committee on Public Lands.

420. By Mr. LYNCH: Petition of the Council of the City of New York, urging that there be made available immediately to the Government and people of Eire the necessary assistance in the form of food, fuel, and medical supplies to protect the welfare and safety of the Irish people during this crucial period; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

421. Also, petition of the Council of the City of New York, expressing its opposition to the adoption of any legislation pending in the Congress which would tend to nullify gains made by labor in recent years, and calling upon Congressmen from the city of New York to use their efforts to prevent the enactment of any legislation that would be unfair to labor or against the interest of the public welfare; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

422. By Mr. MCGREGOR: Petition urging passage of S. 265, a bill to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic-beverage advertising in interstate commerce and to prevent the broadcasting of alcoholic-beverage advertising over the radio; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

423. By Mrs. NORTON: Petition of New Jersey Vocational and Arts Association, urging appropriations of the full amount of money authorized under the George-Barden Act for the further development of vocational education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

424. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to favoring the creation of a national park at Alamance battlefield, North Carolina, to the Committee on Public Lands.

DIGEST
OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 5, 1947
For actions of May 2, 1947
80th-1st, No. 83

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed 2nd deficiency appropriation bill; agreed to amendment to give surplus CCC potatoes to needy Indians. House agreed to provide for Coordinator of Information to assemble, coordinate, etc., data on legislation, for House committees and members. Senate Expenditures Committee released organization chart showing personnel assignments of Government agencies.

HOUSE

1. SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendment this bill, H. R. 3245 (pp. 4588-603). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Case, S. Dak., to authorize CCC to make its surplus potatoes available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for seed and relief of needy Indians, and providing that Indian relief funds shall be available for transportation of such potatoes (p. 4603). The position up-grading provision was discussed at several points in the debate. For bill's provisions see Digest 80.
2. LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION. Agreed, as reported, to H. Res. 183, which provides for a Coordinator of Information, in the House (at not over \$12,000), to assemble, analyze, coordinate, and make available in digests, compilations and otherwise, data with respect to legislation, for the use of committees and members of the House, without partisan bias in selection or presentation (p. 4587). Agreed to a committee amendment to strike out the provision under which the Coordinator would make available data with respect to proposals for legislation and legislative problems.
3. FOREIGN RELIEF. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 2616, the Greek-Turkish aid bill (p. 4605). The bill is to be debated today (p. D195).
4. EDUCATION. Rep. Redden, N. C., spoke in favor of Federal aid for education (pp. 4604-5).
5. AUDIT. Received a GAO audit report on the U. S. Spruce Production Corporation, July 1, 1945, to Dec. 12, 1946 (H. Doc. 235); to Expenditures Committee (p. 4605).
6. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 5 (p. 4605). Majority Whip Arends announced this week's program as follows: Today, consent calendar and Greek-Turkish aid; Tues., private calendar and Greek-Turkish aid; Wed., conclusion of debate on Greek-Turkish aid; Thurs., State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary appropriation bill, concluding consideration Fri.; Sat., undetermined.

SENATE

7. EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATION; PERSONNEL. Sen. Aiken, Vt., announced that the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee had released an "organization chart showing detailed personnel assignments in the various Federal departments and...agencies," and submitted a report on the objectives and purposes of the chart (pp. 4583-4).
8. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to take up on Mon., May 5, H.R. 2700, the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill, 1948 (pp. 4574-6).
9. LABOR. Continued debate on S. 1126, the labor-management bill (pp. 4549-74, 4576-9).
10. RECESSED until Mon. May 5 (p. 4584).

BILLS INTRODUCED

11. PERSONNEL. S. 1219, by Sen. Gurney, S.Dak., to equalize rights to leave of absence and reemployment for Federal employees who are members of the Enlisted or Officers' Reserve Corps, etc. To Armed Services Committee. (p. 4549.)
H.R. 3306, by Rep. Karsten, Mo., to provide additional compensation for employees of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 4606.)
12. TRANSPORTATION. H.R. 3307, by Rep. O'Hara, Minn., to establish a Federal Traffic Bureau. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 4606.)
13. EDUCATION. H.J.Res. 187, by Rep. Bryson, S.C., proposing an amendment to the U.S. Constitution providing that neither Congress nor any of the several States shall aid any educational institution wholly or in part under sectarian control. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 4606.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Eberharter, Pa., inserted a Christian Science Monitor editorial favoring the International Trade Organization (p. A2161).
15. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Angell, Ore., inserted his recent address on development of waterways (pp. A2162-4).
Rep. Jones, Wash., inserted Seattle (Wash.) City Council resolutions protesting budget cuts for the Grand Coulee and Bonneville projects (p. A2169).
16. MARKETING. Sen. Morse, Ore., inserted a Farmers' Guild News article, "Several Pertinent Questions Regarding Futures Markets" (p. A2165).
17. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Cunningham, Iowa, inserted a constituent's letter criticizing surplus property disposal (p. A2171).
18. AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM. Rep. Trimble, Ark., inserted a Benton County (Ark.) letter and report on this program in Benton County (pp. A2173-5).
19. EDUCATION. Sen. Thomas, Utah, inserted Sen. Kilgore's (W.Va.) statement on Federal aid to education (pp. A2177-80).
20. FOREIGN RELIEF. Speech in the House by Rep. Hinshaw, Calif., on relief to countries devastated by war, including various newspaper articles on the subject (pp. A2184-6).

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired. Mr. ABERNETHY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I desire to call up House Resolution 183 and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That there is hereby created the office of Coordinator of Information for the House of Representatives. The Coordinator of Information, hereinafter referred to as the "Coordinator," shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and his compensation shall be at the rate of \$12,000 per annum. The provisions of section 501 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, shall not be applicable to the compensation of the Coordinator.

The Coordinator, under the direction of the Speaker, and utilizing so far as possible the results of work already done by public or private agencies or organizations, shall assemble, analyze, coordinate, and make available in digest, compilations, and otherwise, data with respect to legislation, proposals for legislation, and legislative problems, for the use of the committees and Members of the House, without partisan bias in selection or presentation.

The Coordinator, with the approval of the Speaker, shall employ and fix the compensation of such assistants, and make such expenditures, as may be necessary in the performance of his duties.

The expenses of the Coordinator, including salaries of the Coordinator and his assistants, shall, until otherwise provided by law, be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I have no intention of objecting, I wish to ask the gentleman a question. He is chairman of the Committee on House Administration. I notice the resolution he has called up is No. 183. I have a resolution, No. 83, that I introduced on February 5 asking for the book *Fascism in Action* to be made a public document, and I was wondering what the status of that resolution was, if I may inquire.

Mr. LECOMPTE. That resolution has been referred to the Subcommittee on Printing of the Committee on House Administration.

Mr. PATMAN. I was told on Tuesday that it had been reported to your committee.

Mr. LECOMPTE. It has not been reported as yet. We have not had a meeting of the whole committee.

Mr. PATMAN. It was recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Tuesday that it had been reported by the Subcommittee on Printing to your committee; and that is the occasion for my inquiry now.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Let me say to the gentleman that that may be, that it has been agreed to by the Subcommittee on Printing but it has not reached the full committee because we have not had a meeting of the full committee.

Mr. PATMAN. Does the gentleman propose to take it up with the full committee?

Mr. LECOMPTE. I am going to invite the Subcommittee on Printing to bring up any subject it may wish to present at the next meeting of the Committee on House Administration.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the passage of this resolution the gentleman is calling up help us get rid of some of those Red propagandists in the Library of Congress?

Mr. LECOMPTE. I am going to present this resolution. The gentleman can draw his own conclusions about it.

Mr. RANKIN. If it will, I will go along with the gentleman.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this resolution does not mean to authorize the printing of these documents to which the gentleman from Texas has called attention.

Mr. LECOMPTE. This is House Resolution 183. The gentleman from Texas referred to House Resolution 83, an entirely separate resolution. He took this occasion to make inquiry about House Resolution 83.

Mr. SABATH. His resolution requests this House to have printed certain documents with reference to the activities to the Fascists in this country just as the gentleman from Illinois succeeded in having printed certain other documents.

Mr. LECOMPTE. The title of the document which the gentleman from Texas referred to is *Fascism in Action*. I guess that it is 1,600 pages. I have not had an opportunity to read it myself but I would hazard a guess that it would be a book of 1,500 pages in length and maybe longer. That is just my guess from glancing at the manuscript.

Mr. PATMAN. For the gentleman's information I asked the Printing Office to give me an estimate and I find their estimate compares favorably with the estimate of the book *Communism in Action*.

Mr. LECOMPTE. The estimate is a great deal more. It is many times as large as *Communism in Action*.

Mr. PATMAN. I think the gentleman is mistaken, but even if it does develop to be that much it will still be worth while. I believe the gentleman expressed doubt that people would pay a dollar a copy for 1,500 copies, yet I believe he has already received a greater number of requests at a dollar a copy.

Mr. LECOMPTE. The gentleman knows that his resolution calls for the expenditure of \$1,500 or \$1,600 for the printing of about a thousand or twelve hundred copies.

Mr. PATMAN. I do not ask for the printing, I just asked that it be made a public document.

Mr. LECOMPTE. But the gentleman wants it printed as a document, does he not?

Mr. PATMAN. We will pay for it then.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, was this resolution reported by any committee?

Mr. LECOMPTE. The gentleman refers to House Resolution 183?

Mr. SABATH. Yes.

Mr. LECOMPTE. It was reported and the report appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of 3 or 4 days ago.

Mr. SABATH. Does it have the unanimous vote of the committee?

Mr. LECOMPTE. No, it was not reported out unanimously, but it was reported out by a majority of the House Administration Committee.

Mr. SABATH. And the majority asks for it, desires it, and feels that they ought to have such coordinator?

Mr. LECOMPTE. We are asking to bring it up by unanimous consent, I may say to the gentleman from Illinois.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 6, insert after the third word in the line the words "not more than."

Page 1, line 12, strike out the words "so far as possible."

Page 2, line 4, strike out "proposals for legislation and legislative problems."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CUNNINGHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address he made.

Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the New York Times.

Mr. BENDER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three different instances.

Mr. LATHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BANTA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

NON-COMMUNITY-PROPERTY STATES

Mr. BANTA. Mr. Speaker, I have just discussed with my colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING], his comparison of H. R. 1759 and H. R. 3228 and have discovered his third reason for consternation regarding the introduction of the second bill, namely, H. R. 3228. On the 6th of February, this year, the gentleman from Missouri, my distinguished colleague [Mr. REEVES], introduced a bill covering this subject and on the 24th day of February addressed the House at length in explanation of his bill, H. R. 1759. Since my discussion with the gentleman from New York, I have taken the trouble to compare this bill with the one since introduced—H. R. 3228—and find that they are identical to the last comma, except for the inclusion in the

bill of the gentleman from North Carolina of the rather inconsequential word "hereby."

I hope—and in expressing this hope, speak out for all my colleagues newly arrived in this House—that when this matter comes before the Ways and Means Committee, it will receive favorable consideration and that the bill which emanates from that committee will be what it properly should be, the Reeves bill and not the Doughton bill.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. REDDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today after disposition of matters on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, can the gentleman give us at least a majority part of the program for next week?

Mr. ARENDS. I may say to the minority leader it is expected the Rules Committee will report out a rule on the Greek-Turkish bill this afternoon some time and contemplating that the following program for next week will be taken up:

On Monday we will take up the Consent Calendar. Immediately thereafter we will start general debate on the Greek-Turkish loan bill, H. R. 2616.

On Tuesday, we will consider bills on the Private Calendar, thereafter continuing debate on the Greek-Turkish bill.

On Wednesday we hope to conclude discussion of the Greek-Turkish matter.

On Thursday we will take up the State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bill, concluding consideration of that bill on Friday.

Saturday is as yet undetermined.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. On the Greek-Turkish bill, we had asked for 3 days general debate.

Mr. ARENDS. Not knowing exactly what report will come from the committee, we assume that possibly 8 hours of general debate will be granted, but we hope to conclude it by Tuesday night.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tomorrow to file a report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 201 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 2, rule XXI, it shall be in order to consider, without the intervention of any point of order, in connection with the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3245) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, the language contained in the bill on page 24, lines 15 to 24, inclusive, and on page 25, lines 1 and 2.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. Speaker, this resolution waives points of order against section 400 of the second deficiency appropriation bill. This section starts on page 24, line 15, of the bill, and continues through line 2 of page 25, and prohibits the use of appropriated funds for increased cost resulting from the reallocation to a higher grade of positions in Government agencies. The Appropriations Committee wrote this section into the bill to curb the increasing cost of personal services in the executive agencies. Upgrading of positions has nothing to do with increasing the salary of a particular employee who is deserving, but refers to the changing of the grade and salary of a whole class of employees. For example, a Government agency needs someone to file papers and do other work around the office. This work has always been done by a clerk in grade CAF-2, receiving a salary of \$1,954 a year. But the department is unable to find anyone who will work for this salary, so they change the title of the job from clerk to administrative assistant, grade CAF-7, and raise the salary from \$1,954 a year to \$3,397, but the duties and responsibilities of the job are not changed.

During the past few years there has been a constant upgrading of positions in the Federal service by advancing positions from grade to grade. This practice is unnecessary, as periodic promotions and salary increases are insured Government employees under the Ransome law. Without upgrading positions, Government departments can hire persons within a specific grade and pay a varying salary, depending upon the qualifications of the prospective employee. Section 400 of this bill was not inserted to discourage initiative by denying it reward. Deserving individuals can still be promoted to more responsible and more lucrative positions, and a wide range of salaries can be paid to employees within the same grade. Therefore, no individual employees will suffer because of this provision. Section 400 merely prevents an agency's changing the title of a specific position and increasing the salary without a corresponding increase in duties and responsibility.

Most of the increased salaries resulting from these upgradings show up finally in a deficiency appropriation. This happens because reclassifications of

positions become effective immediately upon their approval, instead of postponing the effective date until the new position can be included in a regular budget request. Section 400 provides that such increases must be presented in the regular appropriations' request before they can become effective and that they must be justified as an increase over prior appropriations.

This section of the bill is legislation and could not ordinarily be included in an appropriation bill, as it is a violation of clause 2 of rule 21 of the Rules of the House. This rule merely protects section 400 from points of order. I am sure that every Member of Congress is in favor of this move by the Appropriations Committee to curb unnecessary expenditures by Government agencies, and I expect there will be no opposition to this rule.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. What are the questions that need waiving points of order?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. The purpose is, it prohibits the use of appropriated funds for increased cost resulting from the reallocation to a higher grade of positions in Government agencies. The Appropriations Committee wrote this section into the bill to curb the increasing cost of personal services in the executive agencies. Upgrading of positions has nothing to do with increasing the salary of a particular employee who is deserving, but refers to the changing of the grade and salary of a whole class of employees. For example, a Government agency needs someone to file papers and do other work around the office. This work has always been done by a clerk in grade CAF-2. But the department is unable to find anyone who will work for this salary, so they change the title of the job from clerk to administrative assistant and raise the salary, and sometimes double and triple them, so the purpose of this is not to permit that to be done.

Mr. PACE. That is the only point?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. That is all.

RULE SHOULD BE ADOPTED

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, although this appropriation bill contains legislation to which I have always been opposed, I do believe that in this instance the legislation is in the right direction and should receive favorable consideration.

It has been my experience for many, many years that in the last 2 or 3 months of the fiscal year, when the departments find they have not expended all their appropriations, they spend most of their time contriving ways of spending the unexpended balances. This legislative rider, though involving a practice I deplore, will keep the various agencies from getting rid of their money by increasing the salaries of employees.

I am not opposed to paying better salaries to Government employees; in fact, I think we should be more liberal with some of the men and women of vast experience and ability who have served faithfully for 6, 8, 10, or 15 years. It appears that under existing law they

cannot be promoted in accordance with their deserts. The result is that private industry—corporations, trade associations, big law firms, and the like—step in and offer these faithful and capable public servants two and three times as much as we are paying them, and take them out of public service, to the detriment of the public interest and governmental efficiency.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SHOULD GET BIGGER SALARIES

For instance, in the Department of Justice we have an able and outstanding Attorney General, the Honorable Tom C. Clark, of Texas, and just the other day many of us went down there to help swear in as a new Assistant Attorney General the genial assistant to the Attorney General who has helped us so long, the Honorable Gus Vanech.

But no matter how capable and willing the Attorney General and the Assistant Attorneys General are, nor how hard they themselves work, they cannot handle personally all the legal actions for or against the Government. They must have a trained and capable and willing staff of assistants on whom they can rely absolutely.

Yet, in that Department we have trained lawyers getting \$3,000, \$3,600, or sometimes \$4,600 a year, obliged to go up against corporation lawyers who receive \$25,000 or \$50,000 a year.

Much the same holds true in such specialized services as the internal revenue service.

I believe that we should pay the skilled professional people in Government service fair salaries commensurate with their training and ability so that we can keep them in public service and get the benefit of the experience and knowledge they have gained.

That end should be gained, however, by proper legislation from the appropriate committees. The Committee on Appropriations cannot, of course, and should not, legislate on that matter; but when such a request comes along I hope it will be supported by all the Members including those of the Appropriations Committee so that the salaries of these deserving and hard-working public servants can be increased.

I feel that we may be able to save some money under the provisions of this bill, and that of what we save we can at least allocate a small portion to these deserving, underpaid employees of our Government.

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3245) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to not to exceed 2 hours, to be

equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and myself.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I take it for granted that that means that in the event the debate can be sooner concluded we will not be required to use the entire 2 hours.

Mr. TABER. That is correct, and we will begin to read the bill as soon as the debate is concluded.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is quite agreeable, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3245, with Mr. HOPE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill calls for a total of new funds out of the Treasury of \$95,478,658.70. It also calls for other amounts that come out of various other funds required to meet the provisions of the pay increase act of last year, Public Law No. 390. It winds up the requirements for that bill. In connection with that bill there have been other items of very large sums of money which have had to be provided. The total increased cost of the different pay acts was estimated by the budget in January to be \$598,986,000. Of this the budget required \$235,323,097 to be absorbed.

The Committee on Appropriations has been over those items very carefully. We have had hearings on them. We have had consultations with representatives of the budget and the agencies. We have managed it so that the agencies have absorbed \$53,819,000 more out of that pay increase than the budget estimated they would be able to do. The amount that is shown below the budget estimates is as low as it is, about \$7,000,000, because the budget, following our operations, has reduced the various estimates so that our net savings are only about \$7,000,000.

The bill provides insofar as is necessary for the activities of the Government for the balance of the year after the funds can be available as they need them.

In almost every case there has been a complete agreement with the agency represented, as to the amount of the savings. As to most of the others, I believe there is little opportunity for difference.

The largest items involved are \$75,000,000 for the War Assets Administration. I might say that as a result of the pressure we were able to put on, and the hearings which we held, an estimate of \$20,000,000 for pay act increase money was withdrawn. That \$75,000,000 goes to the War Department and the Navy Department for the handling of surplus property.

There are various smaller items, most of them running into less than a million dollars, the large item being for the Post

Office Department. The total for the Post Office Department will represent approximately \$60,382,000 out of the \$95,000,000 involved in the bill. \$4,195,000 is for the operation of the United Nations, and represents an increase in the assessment against the United States, which was agreed on last fall, after the committee had made its regular appropriation.

In the Department of State, the item included there is very largely a pay item.

In the Coast Guard they have absorbed in another fund, about \$1,060,000 of their pay increase.

The entire bill has been presented here with a report from the committee the other day, and in it we have included this provision, which, frankly, is a provision for which, in this one bill, we require a rule. That appears on page 24 of the bill:

No appropriation or fund made available by this or any other appropriation act to the executive departments and establishments, including corporations, for personal services shall be available to pay any increased cost resulting from the allocation or reallocation hereafter of a position to a higher grade, or resulting from the creation of a new position, if such increased cost would result in an increase in the total obligations on an annual basis under such appropriation or fund: *Provided*, That this prohibition shall not apply to the initial creation of positions to carry out new programs or functions for which specific appropriations are made available.

That was brought to my attention by reason of the enormous number of reallocation of positions that was made, and the continuous demand upon the Appropriations Committee resulting from reallocations, a large portion of which we found were not justified, all the time.

In one item alone that was presented to us here this year of \$25,000 for one agency, every dollar resulted from reallocations of positions, and it was without regard to merit, because some of those reallocations resulted in enormous increases in the salaries of these people and in many cases with no justification whatever.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. REES. Would the gentleman care to disclose the agency he just mentioned?

Mr. TABER. It was the Second Assistant Postmaster General's office under Mr. Gael Sullivan, the present blight in the Democratic National Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Is there anything in this bill affecting the work of the Corps of Army Engineers?

Mr. TABER. I think not. If there is it is a very minor item. It would be some little thing like an audited claim which would not amount to anything. I cannot remember anything and I cannot find anything. The hearings on that

office will come under the civil functions bill of the War Department. The appropriation for the Army engineers will be carried in that bill.

Mr. RANKIN. Who is the chairman of that subcommittee?

Mr. TABER. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL].

I have here, if anyone is interested, a table which shows the tremendous percentage of employees who have been moved into higher grades in these different agencies. This is an over-all picture. It shows the tremendous upgrading since October 1942. I will not go into detail on it at this time unless it is desired.

There has been some criticism by some people about the operations of the Appropriations Committee with reference to veterans' appropriations, and the speed with which they have operated. Perhaps it might be proper at this point to tell the House just exactly what has happened.

On January 31 a budget estimate was sent up to Congress asking for certain funds. On February 11, just as soon as we were able to do so, we had hearings lasting for a long time and were unable to find out the things we needed to know in order to pass on the budget estimate. We did carry a part of the estimate totaling \$165,000,000 in the urgent deficiency bill, which was supposed to carry them through until March 31, and it has met their obligations through April 30.

Large volumes of intricate justifications were presented by the Veterans' Administration, and after the urgent deficiency bill had been passed on February 17, as soon as we were able, we had the Veterans' Administration up again and held hearings all day. We later had them up for further hearings, and just as fast as the bill could be written up it was reported to the House, and it was passed April 1, 1947.

That bill was in the Senate and did not come back to us until the 25th of April. A conference was held as quickly as we were able to arrange it and the conference report was passed on Wednesday, April 30. The conference report went through the Senate, May 1, and was signed by the President.

Where there was any delay on the part of the House Appropriations Committee, I do not see.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, membership in the American Congress—in any American Congress—has always involved great responsibilities. But there have been milestone Congresses which have been called upon to determine critical issues which have changed the course of world history.

The Eightieth Congress is such a Congress. Never before in the annals of the American Republic has the Nation faced so many vital problems as confront this Congress.

In this generation we have fought victoriously two world wars, the two greatest wars of all time. We have come through virtually unscathed. Of all the nations which participated we alone have

been uninvaded and continue production today without interruption. Not a brick is out of place, not a railroad rail removed, not a bridge destroyed, while throughout the territory of allies and enemies alike, there is destruction, devastation and destitution.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. The gentleman has stated that not a bomb dropped on our country. What about the Federal Treasury; would the gentleman say that it was not hit by a bomb?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, our Federal Treasury is today in relative better condition than any country engaged in the war. Some have no treasury left at all. In Germany and Japan, formerly among the greatest industrial nations of the world, treasury and all governmental assets have been completely wiped out. Every other nation that participated in the war after expenditure to the utmost of their national resources has nothing left to compare with our rapidly recovering economy. We stand today upon a pinnacle of opportunity such as has never been afforded any other nation in all the tide of time.

We have today billions of dollars worth of the most modern manufacturing plants, with equipment geared to mass production.

We have the trained personnel to operate them. Throughout the length and breadth of the land we have pilots, navigators, technicians, artisans, engineers, men trained to every branch of modern mechanism and scientific research. We have the plants, we have the equipment, we have the personnel, and we have the power.

We produce in America more electric current than all the rest of the world combined. We have electricity, oil, coal, and, last but not least, we have the secret of electrical energy which are scientists tell us will revolutionize the application of power to machinery in the next 10 to 25 years.

And we have the raw materials channeled to the points of consumption.

Last, we have the transportation facilities. We have not only the highways and railroads, with trucks and rolling stock, but we have merchant fleets and air fleets unequalled by any nation or all nations combined. We can produce the goods and we can deliver them.

We possess the plants, the personnel, the power, the raw material, the transportation, and the know-how.

I think it was generally conceded—I know I grew up with the idea—that Germany produced the most advanced scientists and technicians of modern times.

But in this war we demonstrated the superiority of the American scientists in the indubitable crucible of a war of extermination. Had it not been for the proximity fuze, radar, the atomic bomb, and a thousand other technical developments which flowed from the laboratories of American scientists, under the encouragement and direction of this Congress, we would still be fighting the war today.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. FOLGER. Can we claim along with all these things, which are accurately and correctly, I think, referred to, that we also have the disposition for production and peace in the world?

Mr. CANNON. I am glad to have the gentleman suggest that.

Never before in the history of human conflict has any nation emerged victorious from a great war without developing a plan of world conquest and imperialistic control evidenced in the seizing of trade advantages and territory.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

America, after winning two wars, has not asked for a single advantage. She has not sought trade concessions. She has not asked for a single square foot of territory. She asked only that she be allowed to live in peace and comity with all nations under conditions which afford every man individual liberty and a high standard of living.

We have the plants, we have the personnel, we have the power, we have the raw materials, and we have scientific attainment, and we have the market, such a market as was never dreamed of.

Prior to this war Japan was outselling us in our own markets. Germany, in every market in the world, was offering goods at a price that staggered American competition. England, with her vast empire and her legislative and economic control all but closed many colonial markets to American goods.

Today competition has vanished. We can produce goods more rapidly and more cheaply than any competing nation.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. The gentleman says it has never happened in America. What about the OPA?

Mr. CANNON. Some of our friends seem to have an obsession on that subject. They cannot talk about anything from nadir to zenith without bringing in OPA.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. How could it be otherwise?

Mr. CANNON. The recent rise in the price of commodities throughout the country demonstrates that without OPA we could not have come so successfully through the war years. It rendered an incomparable service. It was one of the immediate factors in winning the war. Throughout the long struggle we maintained stability of prices and supplies unequalled by any other country.

We are at the crossroads. We inherit not only these opportunities but the responsibilities that go with them, and we have but to glance back in our own history to appreciate the difficulties which beset us.

Aaron Burr with his overweening ambition menaced Jefferson's plan for a united continent. He was a man of exceptional ability. Few American statesmen have surpassed him in ability. He may have been honestly mistaken, but at

that critical time in the history of America he was a menace to the Government and the principles on which it was founded.

Again, in those tragic days preceding civil conflict two groups represented by Jefferson Davis at one extreme and William Lloyd Garrison at the other through their refusal to follow legislative processes and their insistence on resort to the arbitrament of the sword turned back the clock of American history 100 years.

And in the reconstruction period there came to untimely power men like Thaddeus Stevens whose vindictive provincialism not only desolated the South but indefinitely retarded national progress.

And within the memory of men sitting here today Henry Cabot Lodge made the Second World War inevitable.

When we look back upon these tragic pages of American history and note the mistakes made—mistakes made honestly, I am certain—mistakes made with patriotic fervor, no doubt, it behooves us to pause and reflect, however clear our course appears to be, however high our principles and unimpeachable our motives, that we should move only with the greatest caution.

There is so much at stake, we cannot afford to make a mistake. It is not a time for pettiness, for partisanship, for provincialism.

The bill before us conforms in every respect to the requirements of economical legislation. It economizes where economy is needed. It provides adequately for the essential functions of government. I commend the chairman and the committee on its provisions. It should be passed without amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I listened with great interest to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri in his kaleidoscopic description of world facts. He was very interesting. I heard the gentleman again denounce Henry Cabot Lodge, a former Senator from the State of Massachusetts, as making inevitable, as he said, the Second World War. I assume the reason for that was because it is alleged by some people that he was responsible for the collapse of the League of Nations, due to our failure to enter the League of Nations, as requested by the then President, Mr. Wilson. It is because of that that I desire to take just a few minutes to place in the RECORD some facts in which I think you might be interested which I developed in the hearings on this bill. They are in the hearings, but few people have the opportunity to see them.

We now have a United Nations Organization. I think it is safe to say that there are few Members of this Congress and few people in America who do not share the hope that out of this Organization there will ultimately evolve a program that will guarantee the future peace of this world. I think it augurs well that at least on paper we have the large number of sovereignties that have signed the Charter of the United Nations.

I note in accordance with the testimony on this pending bill the percentages allotted to the various member states of the total expense of organization and maintenance of the United Nations. When we get back into the House I shall ask unanimous consent to include at this point in my remarks a statement showing the percentages of liability of the various member nations for the support of that Organization of which I note the United States is assessed 39.89 percent of the total cost as against 6.30 for China; 6.30 for France; 6.62 for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and 11.98 for the United Kingdom. This ought to demonstrate clearly that the United States is in a dominant position as far as payment of costs and expense of maintenance and organization of the United Nations is concerned.

Contributions scale, United Nations 1946 budget

	Percent
Afghanistan.....	(¹)
Argentina.....	1.94
Australia.....	2.00
Belgium.....	1.42
Bolivia.....	.08
Brazil.....	1.94
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.....	.23
Canada.....	3.35
Chile.....	.47
China.....	6.30
Colombia.....	.39
Costa Rica.....	.04
Cuba.....	.30
Czechoslovakia.....	.95
Denmark.....	.81
Dominican Republic.....	.05
Ecuador.....	.05
Egypt.....	.81
El Salvador.....	.05
Ethiopia.....	.08
France.....	6.30
Greece.....	.17
Guatemala.....	.05
Haiti.....	.04
Honduras.....	.04
Iceland.....	(¹)
India.....	4.09
Iran.....	.47
Iraq.....	.17
Lebanon.....	.06
Liberia.....	.04
Luxemburg.....	.05
Mexico.....	.66
Netherlands.....	1.47

Footnote at end of table.

	Percent
New Zealand.....	0.52
Nicaragua.....	.04
Norway.....	.52
Panama.....	.05
Paraguay.....	.04
Peru.....	.21
Philippines.....	.30
Poland.....	1.00
Saudi Arabia.....	.03
Sweden.....	(¹)
Syria.....	.12
South Africa.....	1.15
Turkey.....	.93
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.....	.83
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	6.62
United Kingdom.....	11.93
United States.....	39.89
Uruguay.....	.18
Venezuela.....	.28
Yugoslavia.....	.34

Total..... 100.00

¹ Members admitted in 1946 are assessed a fraction (at least 33 1/3 percent) of their percentage of assessment for 1947 applied to the 1946 budget. Amounts thus allocated are credited to the 1947 budget.

	Percentage assessment	Assessment
Afghanistan.....	0.0166	\$3,192.18
Iceland.....	.0133	2,557.59
Sweden.....	.7833	150,628.59

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I think it might be interesting to set alongside those figures the figures showing the loan and grants which the several countries composing this organization are receiving from the United States through the International Monetary Fund, through the Export-Import Bank, through the International Bank and so forth. I believe it will be clearly shown by doing so that in reality the United States is paying the whole amount.

Mr. KEEFE. Those figures might possibly reflect the situation which the gentleman discloses. I do not have those figures in tabular form, however.

The next table I seek to bring to your attention is a table showing the payments to the United Nations for the working capital fund and for the 1946-47 budget. I commend this table to your attention and study as indicative of the interest of the various States in maintaining the United Nations Organization and the amounts that have been paid by the various States to the original working capital fund and to the assessments that have been levied in the 1946 and 1947 budgets.

Statement of payments to the United Nations for the working capital fund, and the 1946 and 1947 budgets, Apr. 1, 1947

[Amounts rounded to nearest dollar]

Country	Working capital fund		1946 budget		1947 budget		Payments made in excess of assessments	Total payments
	Assessed advances	Payments	Assessments	Payments	Assessments	Payments		
Afghanistan.....	\$10,000		\$3,192		\$13,725			
Argentina.....	370,000	\$370,000	373,062	\$373,062	507,825	\$2,688		\$745,750
Australia.....	394,000	394,000	384,600	384,600	540,765	270,382		1,048,982
Belgium.....	270,000	270,000	273,066	273,066	370,575	370,575		913,641
Bolivia.....	16,000		15,384		21,960			

Statement of payments to the United Nations for the working capital fund, and the 1946 and 1947 budgets, Apr. 1, 1947—Continued

[Amounts rounded to nearest dollar]

Country	Working capital fund		1946 budget		1947 budget		Payments made in excess of assessments	Total payments
	Assessed advances	Payments	Assessments	Payments	Assessments	Payments		
Brazil.....	\$370,000	\$370,000	\$373,062	\$373,062	\$507,825	\$507,825	(1)	\$1,250,887
Byelorussian S. S. R.....	44,000	44,000	44,229	44,229	60,390	60,390	\$35,881	184,500
Canada.....	640,000	640,000	644,205	450,500	878,400	878,400		1,090,500
Chile.....	90,000	90,000	90,381	20,272	123,525	123,525		110,272
China.....	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,211,490	400,000	1,647,000	1,647,000		1,600,000
Colombia.....	74,000	74,000	74,997	74,997	101,565	3,503		152,500
Costa Rica.....	8,000	8,000	7,692	4,250	10,980			12,250
Cuba.....	58,000	58,000	57,690	57,690	79,605	36,810		152,500
Czechoslovakia.....	180,000	174,205	182,685		247,050			175,205
Denmark.....	158,000	158,000	155,763	155,763	216,855	2,000		315,763
Dominican Republic.....	10,000	10,000	9,615	2,250	13,725			12,250
Ecuador.....	10,000	10,000	9,615	2,250	13,725			12,250
Egypt.....	158,000	158,000	155,763	155,763	216,855	60,487		374,250
El Salvador.....	10,000	10,000	9,615	2,250	13,725			12,250
Ethiopia.....	16,000	16,000	15,384	15,384	21,960	21,960	10,656	64,000
France.....	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,211,490	200,000	1,647,000			1,400,000
Greece.....	34,000	34,000	32,691	32,691	46,665	31,809		98,500
Guatemala.....	10,000	10,000	9,615	2,250	13,725			12,250
Haiti.....	8,000	8,000	7,692	4,250	10,980			12,250
Honduras.....	8,000	8,000	7,692	7,692	10,980	10,980		26,672
Iceland.....	8,000		2,558		10,980			
India.....	790,000	790,000	786,507	786,507	1,084,275			1,576,507
Iran.....	90,000	90,000	90,381	62,500	123,525			152,500
Iraq.....	34,000		32,691		46,665			
Lebanon.....	12,000	12,000	11,538	250	16,470			12,250
Liberia.....	8,000	8,000	7,692	4,250	10,980			12,250
Luxembourg.....	10,000	10,000	9,615	2,250	13,725			12,250
Mexico.....	126,000	126,000	126,918	126,918	172,935	150,832		403,750
Netherlands.....	280,000	280,000	282,681	77,000	384,300			357,000
New Zealand.....	100,000	100,000	99,996	99,996	137,250	48,504		248,500
Nicaragua.....	8,000	8,000	7,692	167	10,980			8,167
Norway.....	100,000	100,000	99,996	99,996	137,250	120,004		320,000
Panama.....	10,000	10,000	9,615	2,250	13,725			12,250
Paraguay.....	8,000	8,000	7,692	4,250	10,980			12,250
Peru.....	40,000	40,000	40,383	40,383	54,900	54,900	17,217	152,500
Philippines.....	58,000	58,000	57,690	6,000	79,605			64,000
Poland.....	190,000	190,000	192,300	117,750	260,775			307,750
Saudi Arabia.....	16,000	16,000	15,384	15,384	21,960	21,960	20,406	73,750
Sweden.....	470,000		150,629		645,075			
Syria.....	24,000	24,000	23,076	23,076	32,940	2,174		49,250
Turkey.....	182,000	182,000	178,839	178,839	249,795	249,795		610,634
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.....	168,000	168,000	169,224	139,760	230,580			307,750
Union of South Africa.....	224,000	224,000	221,145	221,145	307,440	307,440		752,585
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	1,268,000	1,268,000	1,273,026	455,000	1,740,330			1,723,000
United Kingdom.....	2,296,000	2,296,000	2,303,754	2,303,754	3,151,260			4,599,754
United States.....	7,978,000	6,153,500	7,670,847	5,000,000	10,949,805			11,153,500
Uruguay.....	36,000	36,000	34,614	34,614	49,410	49,410	5,476	125,500
Venezuela.....	54,000	54,000	53,844	53,844	74,115	17,656		125,500
Yugoslavia.....	66,000	66,000	65,382	65,382	90,585	53,118		184,500
Total.....	20,000,000	17,631,705	19,386,378	12,957,526	27,450,000	2,455,202	89,636	33,134,069

¹ Not known.

Another table that is of interest in connection with this situation is a statement of arrears of contributions to the

United Nations for the working capital fund and for the 1946 and 1947 budgets.

These three tables are of considerable interest.

Statement of arrears in contributions to the United Nations for the working capital fund and for the 1946 and 1947 budgets, Apr. 1, 1947

Country	Working capital fund		1946 budget		1947 budget		Total arrears or credits
	Assessed advances	Payments in arrears	Assessments	Payments in arrears	Assessments	Payments in arrears	
Afghanistan.....	\$10,000	\$10,000	¹ \$3,192	¹ \$3,192	\$13,725	\$13,725	¹ \$26,917
Argentina.....	370,000		373,062		507,825	505,137	505,137
Australia.....	394,000		384,600		540,765	270,383	270,383
Belgium.....	270,000		273,066		370,575		
Bolivia.....	16,000	16,000	15,384	15,384	21,960	21,960	53,344
Brazil.....	370,000		373,062		507,825		(2)
Byelorussian S. S. R.....	44,000		44,229		60,390		³ (35,881)
Canada.....	640,000		644,205	193,705	878,400	878,400	1,072,105
Chile.....	90,000		90,381	¹ 70,109	123,525	123,525	¹ 193,634
China.....	1,200,000		1,211,490	811,490	1,647,000	1,647,000	2,458,490
Colombia.....	74,000		74,997		101,565	98,062	98,062
Costa Rica.....	8,000		7,692	3,442	10,980	14,422	14,422
Cuba.....	58,000		57,690		79,605	42,795	42,795
Czechoslovakia.....	180,000	5,795	182,685	182,685	247,050	247,050	435,530
Denmark.....	158,000		155,763		216,855	214,855	214,855
Dominican Republic.....	10,000		9,615	7,365	13,725	13,725	21,090
Ecuador.....	10,000		9,615	7,365	13,725	13,725	21,090
Egypt.....	158,000		155,763		216,855	156,368	156,368
El Salvador.....	10,000		9,615	7,365	13,725	13,725	21,090
Ethiopia.....	16,000		15,384		21,960		³ (10,656)
France.....	1,200,000		1,211,490	1,011,490	1,647,000	1,647,000	2,658,490
Greece.....	34,000		32,691		46,665	14,856	14,856
Guatemala.....	10,000		9,615	7,365	13,725	13,725	21,090
Haiti.....	8,000		7,692	3,442	10,980	10,980	14,422
Honduras.....	8,000		7,692		10,980		
Iceland.....	8,000	8,000	¹ 2,558	¹ 2,558	10,980	10,980	¹ 21,538
India.....	790,000		786,507		1,084,275	1,084,275	1,084,275
Iran.....	90,000		90,381	27,881	123,525	123,525	161,406
Iraq.....	34,000	34,000	32,691	32,691	46,665	46,665	113,356
Lebanon.....	12,000		11,538	11,283	16,470	16,470	27,758
Liberia.....	8,000		7,692	3,442	10,980	10,980	14,422

Footnotes at end of table.

Statement of arrears in contributions to the United Nations for the working capital fund and for the 1946 and 1947 budgets, Apr. 1, 1947—Con.

Country	Working capital fund		1945 budget		1947 budget		Total arrears or credits
	Assessed advances ¹	Payments in arrears	Assessments	Payments in arrears	Assessments	Payments in arrears	
Luxembourg.....	\$10,000	-----	\$9,615	\$7,365	\$13,725	\$13,725	\$21,090
Mexico.....	126,000	-----	126,918	-----	172,935	22,103	22,103
Netherlands.....	280,000	-----	282,681	205,689	384,300	384,300	589,981
New Zealand.....	100,000	-----	99,996	-----	137,250	88,746	88,746
Nicaragua.....	8,000	-----	7,692	7,525	10,980	10,980	18,505
Norway.....	100,000	-----	99,996	-----	137,250	17,246	17,246
Panama.....	10,000	-----	9,615	7,365	13,725	13,725	21,090
Paraguay.....	8,000	-----	7,692	3,442	10,980	10,980	14,422
Peru.....	40,000	-----	40,383	-----	54,900	-----	² (17,217)
Philippines.....	58,000	-----	57,690	51,690	79,605	79,605	131,295
Poland.....	190,000	-----	192,300	74,550	260,775	260,775	335,325
Saudi Arabia.....	16,000	-----	15,384	-----	21,960	-----	³ (20,406)
Sweden.....	470,000	\$470,000	¹ 150,629	¹ 150,629	645,075	645,075	¹ 1,265,704
Syria.....	24,000	-----	23,076	-----	32,940	30,766	30,766
Turkey.....	182,000	-----	178,839	-----	249,795	-----	-----
Ukrainian-Soviet Socialist Republic.....	168,000	-----	169,224	29,474	230,580	230,580	260,054
Union of South Africa.....	224,000	-----	221,145	-----	307,440	-----	-----
U. S. S. R.....	1,265,000	-----	1,273,026	818,026	1,740,330	1,740,330	2,558,356
United Kingdom.....	2,296,000	-----	2,303,754	-----	3,151,260	3,151,260	3,151,260
United States.....	7,978,000	1,824,500	7,670,847	2,670,847	10,949,805	10,949,805	15,445,152
Uruguay.....	36,000	-----	34,614	-----	49,410	-----	³ (5,476)
Venezuela.....	54,000	-----	53,844	-----	74,115	56,459	56,459
Yugoslavia.....	66,000	-----	65,382	-----	90,585	37,467	37,467
Total.....	20,000,000	2,368,295	¹ 19,386,378	6,428,852	27,450,000	24,994,798	⁴ 33,791,945 ⁵ 89,636

¹ Rounded to nearest dollar.

² Credit to 1948, if any, not known.

³ Credits indicated by figures in parentheses. Any excess of payment for the 1947 budget is credited to member's contribution for 1948 or refunded to the member if so requested. These credits result from excess advances to the working capital fund, which were more than enough to cover the respective member's contributions for 1946 and 1947.

⁴ Arrears.

⁵ Credits.

It has always been my idea that the greatest way for any individual to express his interest in a program is to make an investment in it and lay the money down on the line. To have an assessment and to pay it without question, and to pay it on time, is the best evidence of the real interest of an individual in any worth-while project. I trust that the evidence of delinquencies that are apparent in this table that I shall introduce into the RECORD, furnished by the State Department will not be any evidence of a lack of interest on the part of these nations that are in arrears in their payments to the United Nations original fund or in their arrears in payments for the 1946-1947 budget.

Mr. Chairman, if we are to have a working United Nations organization that will effectively deal with the international problems and be an effective deterrent to another world war, it seems to me that one of the fundamentals is that each nation that is a signatory and member of the United Nations shall without question and without stint meet its full and complete obligation each year as the assessments are made in order that Uncle Sam may not be called upon as the years go on to bear the entire or a large portion of the expense of the maintenance of the United Nations organization. I believe that the nations of the world that are members will maintain their fair share, as has been estimated in the table of percentage contributions which has been placed in the RECORD as table No. 1.

Mr. Chairman, it is with a fervent hope, in face of the situation described by the gentleman from Missouri who keeps repeating, as I have heard him for the last 10 years telling the Congress that America is now at the crossroads, that this will be cleared up. We are at the crossroads and have been at the crossroads for the past 10 years, if I am to be-

lieve the speeches made by the distinguished gentleman from Missouri in that period. I wonder when we are going to get off the crossroad and get on the avenue leading toward peace and prosperity and when we are going to get away from the fear that the Atlantic Charter was supposed to drive out of the hearts of men and women throughout the world.

When are we going to get on the broad avenue of commerce and allow these great plants that the gentleman has described to get into operation? When are we going to have production and more production in America to drive away the specter of inflation?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me it is high time that we get off the crossroads in America. I am interested in seeing the type of road we propose to travel in the future when we do get off the cross road.

Mr. HAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. HAND. I want to refer the gentleman again to the statement made by our friend from Missouri when he said he wanted to be nonpartisan, then blamed, significantly enough, a Republican Senator. If he will read Mr. Beard's recent book on the development of American foreign policy, he will find there a more reliable indication than speeches made at Jackson Day dinners.

Mr. KEEFE. We all love the gentleman from Missouri.

We know how nonpartisan his approach always is to every public question. We know how nonpartisan he was in his approach to this conference report which came in here just a couple of days ago.

We know how the gentleman, when he spoke on that conference report, evidenced such a lack of pettiness and such a lack of partisanship when he tried to make it appear in his discussion of that conference report that the Republican Congress was to blame for the failure to send out the checks to the veterans of this Nation and those who are dependent upon the social-security funds of the Nation. Oh, no. My friend from Missouri is not entirely free from political implications, should I say, and I do not know as I blame him. That is his job. That is a part of the deal that is now going on. That is part of the conspiracy: Smear the Republicans whenever you can. Smear them at all hazards and at all costs. The end justifies the means. Always attain the desired end and do not care a tinker's dam about the means used to get there.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I must confess that I am surprised at this unprovoked and uninvited tirade from the gentleman from Wisconsin.

And still I suppose I ought not be surprised. It is in keeping with the proclivities of the gentleman from Wisconsin. I recall that the last time I had a colloquy with him here on the floor, he charged me with practicing piddlin' politics and then took refuge behind the previous question moved by the gentleman from New York so that I could not answer him.

Why, Mr. Chairman, of all the piddlin' politicians that ever piddled piddlin' politics on this floor, my esteemed friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin is the greatest piddler that ever piddled. And his flamboyant performance here this afternoon is no exception to the rule.

The gentleman characterizes my remarks as partisan and an attempt to smear the spotless escutcheon of his party. Mr. Chairman, I pause now to give him an opportunity to point out any such word or sentence or inference in my

remarks. His fevered statement is both irrelevant and gratuitous.

The sum and substance of all I said—as all who are sitting here will corroborate—was that the Eightieth Congress has great opportunities and corresponding responsibilities; that this Congress, more than any other Congress, is confronted with questions, the solutions of which will affect the welfare of this country and the world for a hundred years to come; that in their consideration there should be no pettiness, partisanship, or provincialism. The observation was addressed to no person or party in particular but to such Members, on either side of the aisle, as might happen to be listening. There was no such implication as the gentleman has attempted to read into it. And that is borne out by the fact that reference was made to the pending bill as in keeping with the best traditions of American statesmanship.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. The gentleman from Missouri is making a fine statement and an accurate statement. The other day the gentleman from Wisconsin made some reference to the deficiency bill now being discussed, and he inserted some remarks in the RECORD accusing the gentleman from Illinois now addressing the House of playing politics. I am sort of in agreement with the gentleman from Missouri that the gentleman from Wisconsin is very adept at that art himself. I brought to the attention of the gentleman from Wisconsin during his discourse that the item which caused the delay in the payment of the veterans' checks was originally left out in the deficiency bill by the committee, that is, the majority of the committee. The error was called to the attention of the committee by myself. The following day the committee reinstated the item in the bill. It was another one of the long delays in the consideration of the bill by the subcommittee.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, as far as that is concerned, the fact remains that the money for the veterans was not provided in time to meet the deadline—the first instance in which the Government has defaulted in its payments to the veterans within my recollection.

There can be no misapprehension about the facts or about where the responsibility rests. It is only necessary to consult the dates printed in the hearings. The estimates and the justifications were received by the committee in January. General Bradley was called before the committee the second week in February. He was not called again until March 17. In response to the gentleman's unwarranted strictures, why was not General Marshall called, and when he was called why was the bill not reported?

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. With pleasure.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman is a member of the House Committee on Deficiencies, is he not?

Mr. CANNON. That is rather a superfluous question. And my attendance on

the first hearing of General Bradley was also rather superfluous. After an exhaustive examination of General Bradley by the majority members of the committee, the meeting was adjourned without my being given an opportunity to question the General. And he was not again called before the committee until March 17.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes in order to give the gentleman from Wisconsin an opportunity to get the facts. I was ready and anxious to cooperate in seeing that the veterans were paid their money on time. There was no legitimate reason why they should not have been paid on time. Will the gentleman tell us why they were not paid on time?

Mr. KEEFE. They were not paid on time because the bill did not pass through the Congress.

Mr. CANNON. And why did not the bill pass through Congress?

Mr. KEEFE. It did not pass through the Congress, may I say to the gentleman, because, the gentleman well knows, General Bradley himself and not General Marshall was not able from week to week to give to the Congress a real estimate as to the needs. He undershot the mark on the regular appropriation bill \$1,200,000,000. That is not his fault. The program grew so rapidly in this period of time that neither General Bradley nor the gentleman nor I nor anybody else could tell with assurance how much money was needed. Was the gentleman able to?

Mr. CANNON. That statement is admirable in every respect except that it does not conform to the facts.

Mr. KEEFE. That is what the gentleman thinks.

Mr. CANNON. It is only necessary to consult the printed hearings to be convinced that the statement does not conform to the facts.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman states what he thinks when he says it does not conform to the facts.

Mr. CANNON. I am giving the gentleman the facts.

Mr. KEEFE. I have listened to the gentleman's facts many times on this floor.

Mr. CANNON. The printed hearings, which are available to anybody, show that General Bradley was only called before the committee once between January and March 17. On March 17 further data were requested and were supplied, in full, 4 days later. It was evidently satisfactory, as he was not called again and was not asked to submit further evidence. There is the official record. Why was not the bill reported to the House in February or March? Why was it not reported in time for the veterans to get their money?

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I did not inject partisanship into this debate today; the gentleman from Wisconsin is the man who insists on talking partisanship. All right, if he wants to talk partisanship, let us talk partisanship. I shall not ob-

ject. I shall be glad to humor him. If he insists on going a mile, I am ready to go with him twain.

Never before in the history of this Congress from the administration of Washington down to this day have we been so far behind with the annual appropriation bills. Failure to provide money for the veterans is not an isolated instance. Never before have we been so far behind with the legislative program of the Congress. Why, we have not even complied with the provisions of the Reorganization Act directing action on the legislative budget. Under the law, it should have been adopted long ago.

The Republican National Committee sent a letter back to the newspapers in my district abusing me because I did not vote for the \$6,000,000,000 cut in the legislative budget. The truth about the matter is that, if I had not voted for it, it could not have been submitted to the House. When we met in committee and the question came up as to whether we would report out a four-and-a-half billion dollar cut or a \$6,000,000,000 cut, eight of us voted to report out a six-billion cut, and five voted to report out a four-and-a-half billion cut. If I and my colleague had not joined the eight, the vote would have been six in favor of the six-billion cut and seven in favor of the four-and-one-half-billion cut, and nobody in either House could have voted on a cut of \$6,000,000,000.

And yet the Republican National Committee writes to the newspapers of my district and asks why I do not vote for the six-billion cut. Why do not the Republicans of the House and Senate themselves vote for a \$6,000,000,000 cut?

Incidentally, the Republican National Committee also wrote to the newspapers of my district and claimed that I defended Russian policies on the floor. I wired them to telegraph me collect and quote any such statement. They have never replied. There is no such statement.

And the other day the Republican National Committee wrote the newspapers of my district that I had not voted on the tax bill. They neglected to say—as everybody knew—that I was in bed with the flu. If you want "piddlin'" politics, the Republican National Committee will give it to you with a capital P.

Now, I ask the Republican National Committee and the gentleman from Wisconsin, who is so anxious to inject partisanship into this debate, why does not his party, in compliance with its campaign pledges to reduce the budget \$6,000,000,000 and fire a million-and-a-half Government employees, report out the resolution on the legislative budget and give us an opportunity to vote on it?

Why do you not bring out the legislative budget?

Mr. KEEFE. What is the gentleman's question: Why do we not bring out the legislative budget?

Mr. CANNON. Why does not your party bring out the legislative budget and comply with the law?

Mr. KEEFE. I wish they would, so far as I personally am concerned.

Mr. CANNON. You are a member of the party in control of the Congress, are you not?

Mr. KEEFE. I would vote to report it out. Why do you not report it out? You are member of that committee.

Mr. CANNON. I did vote to report it out.

Why does not your party report it out? I did not bring up this question of partisanship. Why does not your party report it out?

Mr. KEEFE. Oh, you never bring up anything of a partisan nature. You did not make a partisan speech yesterday in the RECORD, did you, when nobody was here to challenge you? You made one of the worst partisan speeches yesterday when only a handful of Members were on the floor so that nobody could challenge you.

Mr. CANNON. Your chairman was here. I resent the reflection on the chairman of the committee, the distinguished and able gentleman from New York.

But you are trying to evade the question. Why do you not bring out the legislative budget and vote to cut \$6,000,000 from the budget? Why do you not comply with law and redeem your campaign pledges? I am ready to vote on it.

Mr. KEEFE. If you are asking me, I am ready to vote for it, and I have voted for it, so we are in agreement on something, are we not?

Mr. CANNON. Neither of us has voted on the conference report because your committee will not report it out and give us a chance to vote. It is pigeonholed. While we are raising the question of responsibility for failure to pay the veterans on time, who is responsible for failure to cut the legislative budget? In other words, who is long on promises and short on performance?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the suggestion has been made that never before in the history of Congress have the appropriations been so far behind as this year—not since last year. The actual fact is that our committee has devoted more time to strenuous hearings than has ever been devoted by any committee in the same lengths of time. We have terrific trouble getting the truth out of these agencies. They would not even do their fifth-grade arithmetic before they came up to see us, and it has been necessary to spend hours and hours and days and days to find out the truth and to find out what the real requirements and needs of these agencies are. That is what we have been busy doing.

Now, they want to know why we have not brought out the legislative budget. It is because it has not been possible. There has not been any indication that the Senate would agree to the cut of \$6,000,000,000 in the expenditures of the Government for the next fiscal year.

For my part, I do not believe in compromising on a question that is right.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. With all due deference to the gentleman from Missouri, the former chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, I think what he meant to imply by his statement that never since

the days of Washington has the Committee on Appropriations been so far behind was that never before has the Committee on Appropriations trailed so far behind the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget by making such sharp cuts toward economy. I think that is what he meant.

Mr. TABER. I think it is true that we have made very substantial and satisfactory cuts and that the result of our operation has given heart to the American people at this time.

We intend to go down the line. We intend to persevere in these hearings, and we are going to make every cut that can be made consistent with the proper operation of the American Government.

There are tremendous burdens that are unnecessary. There is a great duplication of employees throughout the Government. These must be weeded out. There are activities recommended that are not justified. They must be weeded out. The whole situation must be gone over so that the American people and the American taxpayers may have a chance to survive.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. REES. Has it not been a great deal easier to bring out bills when you go along with the agencies and give them what they want, rather than to try to cut them down, as the committee has tried to do this year?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. REES. And is it not a fact that you have not had the cooperation to which you are entitled from these committees in the attempts to cut down the expenses?

Mr. TABER. That is true.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] referred to the gentleman from Wisconsin as a piddler—the greatest piddler he had ever known. I do not know just what he means by "piddler." It is apparently a term of abuse, which the gentleman from Missouri is very capable of passing out. But may I say that in the years I have been a member of the Appropriations Committee, under the chairmanship of the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] I had great training in the art of piddling. The greatest teacher of them all in the art of piddling, as every Member of this Congress knows is the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, with all due deference to the gentleman from Missouri and those who have spoken, I thought it might be well to take just 2 or 3 minutes to talk about this bill.

This is a deficiency appropriation bill that comes to the floor because the departments appear to have failed to estimate the amount of money they were going to need. I am not criticizing the

departments too severely. I realize that in some cases unforeseen conditions come about whereby additional money is required to be spent. But from my experience in this House, many times agencies have come to the committee asking for deficiencies because they were unable to figure the amount of funds they thought they should have.

However, I want particularly to call attention to section 400 which is in this bill. I am not objecting to that particular section, except that I do want to call the attention of the Appropriation Committee to the fact that in times past, and again today, we find legislation on an appropriation bill. All points of order have been waived. Even if they were not waived I think this particular feature ought to have been in the law before this time. So while I criticize the manner in which it is presented, I do commend the membership of that committee for calling attention to the situation involved here.

I wish to speak briefly about this question of up-grading that is going on in the departments of our Government. Very few Members have given that any particular attention. It is extremely important, because after all it not only affects the pay of the personnel in Government, but it involves the job where they are employed. So I am going to follow through just a little farther than the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and indicate to you some figures on that particular question.

I want to call your attention to a table I have before me. These figures were secured from the Civil Service Commission.

The total number of people employed in the classified Civil Service in grade 1 in 1942 was 13 percent. By 1946 the jobs had been upgraded until only 1 percent were in grade 1. If you want to know where your money is being spent, you should follow these figures.

In 1942, 37 percent of those employed in the classified service were in grade 2, but in 1946, 22 percent of those in classified service were in grade 2.

In 1942, in grade 3, there were 19 percent in classified service, but 4 years later we find 27 percent in grade 3.

In grade 4, in 1942, 9 percent were in classified service. In 1946 it was 14.8 percent.

I am talking about grades 3 and 4 because that is where more money is paid. The increase in these grades is about 50 percent. That is the way the thing has been operating.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. REES. Now, let us look into the professional service. That is where they pay considerably more money. Whereas in 1942 there were 19.8 percent in grade 1, in 1946 we find only 11.9 percent.

When we move to the second professional grade, we find they had 25.8 percent in 1942 and about 22.7 percent in 1946.

Then the situation changes, and when you get up to the fifth grade, where there were 14 percent in 1942, it jumps to 18.7 percent in 1946.

Then in the next grade, where there is still more money, you find that where they had 8.8 percent in 1942, they had 12.5 percent in 1946.

As a matter of fact, in the top grades, where they had only 1.4 percent in 1942, you find twice that number in 1946. So when you talk about upgrading, I think it might be well to observe how the thing is being handled. I want it understood this is different from the questions of promotions to which employees in Federal service are entitled.

I am in favor of every Federal employee getting paid for his services, getting paid what he earns, but I do think this Congress is entitled to know something about the manner in which the upgrading has been going on in the civil service during the past few years. After we get back into the House I shall ask unanimous consent to include the entire table I have before me that contains figures that were procured from the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Would the gentleman also include in his extension just who does this and how it is done?

Mr. REES. I shall be glad to. It is done, as I understand it, by the departments of Government and the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. What particular people are responsible for all this?

Mr. REES. It is my understanding that upgrading is done by the heads of the departments by and with the consent of the Civil Service Commission. My attention has been called to situations where one department will do a great amount of upgrading and another will stay within bounds and try to keep within bounds.

Here is a copy of the table I mentioned a few moments ago:

Employment in the executive branch of the Federal Government subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, by service and grade, 1942, 1944, 1946

1. CLERICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND FISCAL SERVICE

	October 1942		Dec. 31, 1944		July 1, 1946	
	Number of employees	Per cent	Number of employees	Per cent	Number of employees	Per cent
Total.....	762,903	100.0	911,454	100.0	719,810	100.0
Grade 1.....	99,522	13.0	28,362	3.1	7,243	1.0
Grade 2.....	285,029	37.4	244,754	26.9	158,720	22.1
Grade 3.....	147,290	19.3	235,815	25.9	194,080	27.0
Grade 4.....	69,706	9.1	129,904	14.3	106,854	14.8
Grade 5.....	52,841	6.9	73,690	8.1	64,361	8.9
Grade 6.....	20,478	2.7	42,092	4.6	29,752	4.1
Grade 7.....	32,470	4.3	52,827	5.8	61,951	8.6
Grade 8.....	6,458	.8	20,910	2.3	14,949	2.1
Grade 9.....	20,112	2.6	34,789	3.8	36,276	5.0
Grade 10.....	4,506	.6	8,375	.9	6,339	.9
Grade 11.....	10,919	1.4	19,232	2.1	17,901	2.5
Grade 12.....	8,012	1.1	11,978	1.3	12,454	1.7
Grade 13.....	3,519	.5	5,544	.6	5,490	.8
Grade 14.....	1,349	.2	2,278	.2	2,495	.4
Grade 15.....	686	.1	904	.1	945	.1

Employment in the executive branch of the Federal Government subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, by service and grade, 1942, 1944, 1946—Continued

2. PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

	October 1942		Dec. 31, 1944		July 1, 1946	
	Number of employees	Per cent	Number of employees	Per cent	Number of employees	Per cent
Total.....	94,928	100.0	80,653	100.0	97,983	100.0
Grade 1.....	18,805	19.8	7,954	9.9	11,679	11.9
Grade 2.....	24,509	25.8	19,613	24.3	22,287	22.7
Grade 3.....	23,671	24.9	21,520	26.7	25,083	25.6
Grade 4.....	14,066	14.8	15,679	19.5	18,311	18.7
Grade 5.....	8,327	8.8	9,363	11.6	12,209	12.5
Grade 6.....	3,787	4.0	4,377	5.4	5,585	5.7
Grade 7.....	1,286	1.4	1,565	1.9	2,052	2.1
Grade 8.....	477	.5	582	.7	777	.8

3. SUBPROFESSIONAL SERVICE

	1942		1944		1946	
	Number of employees	Per cent	Number of employees	Per cent	Number of employees	Per cent
Total.....	131,238	100.0	67,210	100.0	75,860	100.0
Grade 1.....	8,860	6.7	1,134	1.7	489	.6
Grade 2.....	13,607	10.4	7,986	11.9	14,919	19.6
Grade 3.....	13,898	10.6	10,071	15.0	13,515	17.8
Grade 4.....	21,777	16.6	9,656	14.4	9,782	12.8
Grade 5.....	23,619	18.0	17,338	25.8	15,076	19.8
Grade 6.....	21,786	16.6	9,064	13.5	11,333	14.9
Grade 7.....	12,387	9.4	6,696	9.9	6,701	8.8
Grade 8.....	15,304	11.7	5,265	7.8	4,045	5.7

4. CRAFT, PROTECTIVE, CUSTODIAL SERVICE

	1942		1944		1946	
	Number of employees	Per cent	Number of employees	Per cent	Number of employees	Per cent
Total.....	152,684	100.0	161,865	100.0	139,885	100.0
Grade 1.....	2,390	1.6	281	.2	572	.4
Grade 2.....	40,064	26.2	31,380	19.4	27,794	19.9
Grade 3.....	38,223	25.1	30,882	19.1	27,275	19.5
Grade 4.....	20,041	13.1	16,917	10.5	20,613	14.7
Grade 5.....	21,404	14.0	14,761	9.1	11,567	8.3
Grade 6.....	15,795	10.3	45,173	27.9	32,925	23.5
Grade 7.....	8,868	5.8	15,721	9.7	13,153	9.4
Grade 8.....	3,652	2.4	4,058	2.5	3,819	2.7
Grade 9.....	1,572	1.0	1,667	1.0	1,352	1.0
Grade 10.....	675	.5	1,025	.6	815	.6

(Mr. REES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FORAND].

RHODE ISLAND INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time to invite the attention of my colleagues to an important event in the history of my home State of Rhode Island. On next Sunday, May 4, Rhode Island will observe the one-hundred-seventy-first anniversary of its Declaration of Independence, having severed all connections with Great Britain exactly 2 months before similar action was taken by the Continental Congress.

Although small in area, Rhode Island has led the way on many occasions. She has the honor not only of having shown the courage to sever all ties with the mother country, while the remainder of the colonies was considering such action, but she also led the way in the establishment of religious liberty and tolerance.

Rhode Island is a glaring example of how people of different races, colors, and creeds can get along together, and I might cite as one example a city in my district, Central Falls, the area of which is only 1.27 square miles and whose population of 26,000, includes, according to

the 1940 Federal census, 28 different nationalities.

In these troublesome days, when every effort toward the establishment of a just and enduring peace throughout the world seems almost fruitless, either because of greed, selfishness, or unwillingness to understand, it is most appropriate to go back 171 years in our Nation's history to May 4, 1776, when the then residents of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations courageously and resolutely declared their independence of Great Britain by a solemn act, abjuring all allegiance to the British Crown.

Although this act of itself was of momentous importance insofar as it served as a model or pattern in the drafting of our National Declaration of Independence, which was adopted by the Continental Congress 2 months later, the thought which should predominate today is that this great achievement was obtained as the result of a spirit of resolute and almost defiant independence and determination of our State's founder, Roger Williams, who sought to establish a colony upon the foundation of full liberty in civil and religious affairs, a doctrine then thoroughly foreign to all the provisions contained in charters of the other American colonies.

Roger Williams was the first man to found a State on that principle of separation of state and church, a State whose fundamental compact was a promise of allegiance and obedience in civil things only. This ideal was the basis of the original compact, and was incorporated into the charter granted by King Charles of England in 1663, that "no person within said colony at any time hereafter shall be in anywise molested, punished, disquieted, or called in question, for any difference of opinion in matters of religion, who does not actively disturb the civil peace of our said colony."

Roger Williams' principle was not the fruit of logic; it was with him a primary conviction. It was the fundamental principle of puritanism fully understood and heartily followed. Because of this conviction, which brought upon his head the wrath of the then Governor of Massachusetts and the threat of deportation to England, he fled to the nearby shores of Narragansett Bay, where he founded Providence, and through the application of his doctrine surrounded himself with a group of God-fearing, honest, and determined pioneers who in later years were to defy alone the might of England, to establish its own Navy, which, under Commander Whipple, fired the first cannon upon the seas in defense of American liberty against the King's Navy in 1775, and subsequently gave to the Continental Navy of this country its first commander in chief, Esek Hopkins. This was the origin of the United States Navy. In addition, Rhode Island furnished three captains and seven lieutenants, they being more than three-quarters of the commissioned officers for the four large ships, and probably the like proportion for the four smaller craft of the Continental Navy.

Williams' most pronounced characteristic was his love for his fellowmen, whether English or Indian, and he had implicit faith in democratic government—the rule of the people—and all through his life his appeal for the settlement of every dispute was to reason and not to force. His profound thinking had a deep effect on his contemporaries, as well as on the generations to follow him, as evidenced by the brilliant and heroic accomplishments of patriots such as John Clark, whose hand traced the shining words cut deep in the marble front of the Rhode Island statehouse, "To hold forth a lively experiment that a most flourishing civil state may stand and best be maintained with full liberty in religious concerns"; as Samuel Gorton, sturdy champion of soul liberty; as Cannonchet, last sachem of the Narragansett Indians, who fought to the end for the life and freedom of his people; as Mary Dyer, Quakeress and martyr for conscience sake, who was hanged by the authorities of Massachusetts in 1660. When Mary Dyer was offered the sparing of her life if she would but depart and cease her protest against injustice, she replied, "In obedience to the will of the Lord I came, and in His will I abide faithful unto death."

As Jonathan Arnold, author of Rhode Island's Declaration of Independence; Gen. Nathaniel Greene, warrior, brave, wise, patient, resourceful, hero of Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown, Guilford, and Eutaw Springs; a gallant, knightly man, second to but one among the heroes of the Revolution. He was loved and trusted by Washington; Oliver Hazard Perry, brilliant graduate of the Rhode Island School of Seamanship, hero of Lake Erie, author of that dispatch which has been the motto and inspiration of America's gallant seamen to the present hour. "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Still others, Gilbert Stuart, Quaker, son of Narragansett, citizen of the world, associate and friend of kings, but best of all, he who caught and fixed in unfading color the noble features of the great Virginian, the Father of his Country, George Washington; Ambrose E. Burnside, who in the great struggle for the Union, on weary march, on stricken field, in prison pen, offered freely all that men have to give for freedom and the unity of this Nation which their Rhode Island fathers did so much to create and glorify.

Is it not appropriate, therefore, that we should look at this time to Roger Williams and all the other great leaders of our State, the circumstances and conditions surrounding whom are not foreign to the problems confronting the entire world today? Were the leaders of the nations today to adopt and put into practice the principles of tolerance, honesty, trust, and equality for all, in short, the application of the Golden Rule, as enunciated by our forefathers, there would be no problems to solve and the difficulties now existing among nations to agree on the methods of establishing peace would disappear into thin air. Unfortunately, this does not seem to be the case and for that reason we must redouble our determination that there must be no com-

promise on principles. If we are to attain a just and lasting peace and not only empty settlements devoid of equity, such as was the case following the First World War, we must stand our ground.

We should be fortified, however, by the valiant stand taken by our representatives since the opening of peace deliberations. Imbued as they are in the great doctrine handed down to posterity by Roger Williams and his noble followers, they have refused categorically to compromise on principles, despite the fact that they fully realized that their determination would probably cause the conferences to adjourn without definite accomplishments. Yet, if nothing else was achieved, the world has been placed on notice as to just where we stand and we may rest assured that further negotiations will be undertaken on the assumption that, like Roger Williams, we will tolerate no shackles upon the human spirit and no limit to the freedom of human rights.

We are most fortunate, yes, we should be most thankful that our country from its very inception was blessed with men such as Rhode Island's Roger Williams and we should strive to emulate their devotion to God, country, and to every living person the world over not only in this great crisis but also in all our future decisions that this country may continue to be the great Nation which our forefathers meant it to be from its birth. Finally, let us pray God to continue to grant His guidance and strength of character and soul not only to our national leaders but also to all who may be called upon to decide on the destiny of mankind.

(Mr. FORAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] in his discussion of the abuses that have taken place in some of the departments with regard to the upgrading of personnel. I can well understand that in many cases there have been good reasons for some of this upgrading but I am confident that there have been abuses and that the provision which has been inserted in the bill is in the public interest.

I do not know that I ever rose on the floor to defend the departments of Government, but I do think in fairness it should be said that the departments are not wholly responsible for most of these deficiencies which are in this bill. In March and in May of last year, as well as upon other dates, we passed legislation increasing benefits to veterans and increasing the pay of Federal employees. By reason of those acts which were passed by the Congress, it was necessary for the departments to comply with the law and pay these additional sums and they had to come up here for money to pay the obligations which we authorized. It was necessary therefore to go through this procedure.

Mr. Chairman, it should be said in commendation of some of the departments that they were very successful in

absorbing many of these increased costs which we, the Congress, imposed upon them. I direct to the attention of the gentleman from Kansas, page 13 of the bill, title II, which reads as follows:

Increased pay costs: For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1947 to meet increased pay costs authorized by—

And then there are cited the various acts of Congress passed last year and the additional sums of money required. So it was necessary for the committee to do a lot of work and the departments to do a lot of work in order to comply with these acts of Congress. That is the major reasons why it is necessary for so many of these things to be considered and this situation is not adequate cause for criticism on either side of the aisle, as I see it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I want to bring to the attention of the committee and the House the situation in veterans hospitals. I have made inquiry and I am told there is nothing in this bill with reference to hospitalization.

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs has had General Hawley, the chief medical officer, before the committee twice lately, last week and again this week. He advised us that he had 5,714 beds which he could not now operate because he did not have sufficient personnel to do it. The beds are in some 17 States and the number not in operation runs all the way from 15 up to as high as 700 per hospital.

This information was rather startling to me. I doubt that the membership as a whole has this information. It was not known by the Veterans' Committee until a few days ago.

General Hawley told us that he has these 5,714 beds now that he cannot operate because he does not have the personnel, the nurses, doctors, the attendants, to operate them. They are in hospitals scattered all over the Nation.

Mr. Chairman, this is something that must have attention. General Hawley also advises us that under the ceiling of employment according to which he has to operate now after July 1 and in the ensuing fiscal year there will not only be the 5,714 beds empty, of no use to anybody because he cannot operate them, but that this number will be increased to 9,700 approximately. I bring this up at this time to ask the Appropriations Committee to give consideration to this hospital situation. I earnestly appeal to that great committee to ascertain from General Hawley the amount of money he needs now to secure the necessary personnel to operate all of these 5,714 beds for the remainder of the current fiscal year and also to ascertain what sums will be necessary, in addition to present budget estimates for the coming fiscal year, to operate not only the 5,714 not now operated but also the additional beds which he says he will have to close under present budget estimates. As

matters now stand, his testimony is to the effect that he will have approximately 9,700 beds lying idle after July 1 unless Congress provides more funds to operate them. That places the responsibility clearly on Congress to do something about it, and Congress must look to the Appropriations Committee to bring the proper bills to the floor to meet the situation. That is why I am urging it now, and I appeal for early action by the Appropriations Committee.

I have asked General Hawley to give our committee the exact figures of the number of beds that will not be operated in the next fiscal year and also the amount of money which in his opinion will be required to operate those beds. The information I have just given you was elicited at our hearings and please do not blame General Hawley. He answered questions. The information he gave us was startling, and that is why I am revealing it to you. But he tells us frankly that the trouble is two-fold. He does not have the help and he does not have the help because he has not got the money. He thinks he could get the help if he had the money.

Now, gentlemen, I believe in economy, but I do not want this Congress to fail to provide the Veterans' Administration with enough money to staff the beds in our hospitals for veterans. We are trying even to build more hospitals. We want to do that. We have about 103,000 beds now and we are trying to build more hospitals and get more beds for the veterans, and yet we do not have the money to staff the beds that we now have. That is a serious situation.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Is the gentleman aware of the fact that the Navy was requested by the Veterans' Administration to make some beds available to it last year some time, approximately 10,000, and that the deficiency bill on which we adopted the conference report a couple of days ago carried funds to reimburse the Navy for 7,000 unused beds for which the Navy had provided the attendants to take care of the veteran patients, only to find that the Veterans' Administration then said they did not need them?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I will say to the gentleman that it is entirely possible that these beds do not meet the requirements of the Veterans' Administration in peacetime. I doubt these hospitals meet the standards for the Federal Board of Hospitalization; in other words, they do not meet the standards for care for veterans, and what the Veterans' Committee is trying to do—and let me say right here parenthetically that there is no blame attached to the Veterans' Administration. General Hawley, in my opinion, is one of the finest medical men in the United States. In my opinion, he is one of the greatest men in the entire Federal service, and

I do not blame him for one thing that has happened, because he had his hands tied by the ceilings on employment which have been placed upon him. As I understand it, there all the trouble lies. Of course, the ceilings were placed because of the limitation of funds. What we are trying to do, may I say to the gentleman from South Dakota, is to establish a solid veterans' hospitalization program here with hospitals that will meet the standards, hospitals that will not be firetraps for our veterans. We are trying to provide them with the best hospitals that we can. And when these hospitals are provided, we want them staffed with sufficient doctors, nurses, attendants, and other necessary personnel to operate all the beds in every hospital. There is no point in building hospitals unless we make provision for the full operation of all beds.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I just want to say to the gentleman that the expenditures for salaries and expenses for this fiscal year figured up on the basis of \$887,000,000; the appropriation was \$894,000,000, or a \$7,000,000 margin, and General Hawley told us that his difficulty in filling up those beds and keeping them operated was that he could not get the help to do it. He said that at the time he was up before us. Now, we have had no budget estimate, no ceilings have been placed upon it by the budget, and we have had nothing presented to us by the Veterans' Administration. There is not a single request there of any kind from anybody that has not been acted on with reference to the fiscal year 1947.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. It is probably true that General Hawley has not gone to the Appropriations Committee, of which the able gentleman is chairman, but I think I can answer that by saying this, that General Hawley has had a ceiling placed upon his employment, and he has not asked for more for that reason. If the Appropriations Committee will call General Hawley before it, I am sure he will give it the same information that he did our committee and I urge that that be done.

He has had a ceiling. I think it well here to quote from the record of the hearings before the Veterans' Affairs Committee just a few days ago, April 25. General Hawley was testifying and had been asked by me about this bed situation. I quote:

Mr. ALLEN. You have indicated, you have not said exactly, but you have indicated that you are simply not getting enough money, that is what it amounts to, to do that.

Dr. HAWLEY. We won't under the ceilings.

Mr. ALLEN. You are operating under a ceiling, and you are not going to be able to operate the beds you have got until Congress gives you more money.

Dr. HAWLEY. I think that states it rather exactly.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. May I ask the gentleman whether it was not the budget that placed the ceiling?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I want to be perfectly fair. I think there is a lot in what the gentlewoman indicates.

Mrs. BOLTON. I think there is everything in it.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I am not trying to lay any particular blame anywhere, but I say this: If the blame lies upon the Budget Bureau, if the blame lies upon this Congress, upon either side of the aisle in this Congress, then let the blame fall where it belongs. We have got to see about these veterans. When General Hawley says he must close nearly 10,000 beds unless he gets more money to operate them, it is time to do something about it. That is why I hope very much that the Appropriations Committee of the House will lose no time in getting from General Hawley the information it desires and bringing to this floor legislation to prevent closing beds.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi, who has always done so much for the veterans.

Mr. RANKIN. Congress is not bound by what the Budget Bureau says, at any rate. This is a legislative body. We are not a subbureaucracy.

I was very much surprised at one statement made by General Hawley that I think the House ought to know. It was estimated a few years ago that it cost \$3 a day to hospitalize a veteran in a veterans hospital. General Hawley said yesterday, if I heard him correctly, and the gentleman from Louisiana was listening and he can correct me, that it now costs \$8 a day to hospitalize a veteran in one of our veterans hospitals.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Eight dollars and thirty-four cents, I think.

Mr. RANKIN. A little more than \$8, and that it costs \$14 a day to hospitalize a veteran in one of these hospitals that have been taken over from the Army and Navy. Is that correct?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. That was substantially his testimony.

Mr. RANKIN. So you may say that the expense of hospitalizing veterans has gone up by leaps and bounds. General Hawley was complaining, and justly complaining, that he was unable, owing to this ceiling to which the gentleman from Louisiana refers, to secure the medical and nursing staff to supply this number of beds—I believe, 5,700 empty beds.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I thank the gentleman from Mississippi for his contribution.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield two additional minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. This Congress represents the people. We are elected by the people. I never have subscribed to the philosophy that the Congress of the United States—the direct representatives of the people—should be bound by what a set of men down there who constitute the Budget Bureau tell us

we should do or should not do. I have always taken that position when my party was in power, and I still take that position.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I was very much interested in what the gentleman from South Dakota said about these unused beds that the Navy Department offered General Hawley. What I am going to say may be rank heresy here, but I only wish I could have the high admiration for General Hawley that the gentleman from Louisiana and the gentleman from Mississippi have. I have gone over to him repeatedly trying to get him to use a naval hospital that is lying idle in Oklahoma, when we have 700 veterans down there. He tells me that there are no veterans awaiting hospitalization, but I know there are 700 of them. I want him to get his own house in order. I told him, as a member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, that if it is a question of money we will get it for him, but let him get his facts straight and come up here and present them in such a way that we can do something for the veterans of this country.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. There are two sides to that question. I have great admiration for General Hawley. I think that he is one of the very best medical men in the United States. I have confidence in him as a man and as a doctor. I have worked with him closely since he assumed the great responsibility in the Veterans' Administration of looking after the great hospital program, and I propose to back him up with my vote, if I have an opportunity, to provide him funds to operate the hospital beds fully.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield.

Mrs. BOLTON. I want to go back to the budget a little bit and ask whether it is not very difficult for a department or a division of a department to approach congressional committees after the Budget has cut them. There is a wall between the department and the Congress at that point that is most difficult to leap over. I have been up against that same wall when the budget was cut. It is very difficult to find why the Budget cut it.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. What the gentleman has been referring to has been sort of a muzzle that has been placed upon them. I do not like that. She does not like it, and I do not think anyone likes it.

Mrs. BOLTON. May I say how grateful I am to the gentleman for expressing himself in that manner.

Mr. RANKIN. The Budget just submits estimates.

(Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, the only ceiling that the Congress has placed directly upon the Veterans' Administration that I know any-

thing about was the ceiling that we placed upon their publicity men in the deficiency appropriation bill that was passed here a few weeks ago.

Members of the House will recall that testimony before the committee showed that prior to July 1, 1945, there were eight men employed as public-relations men with the Veterans' Administration. As of January 30 of this year, we found that the Veterans' Administration had 281 public-relations men. The Deficiency Committee suggested to the Veterans' Administration a ceiling of 100 public-relations men.

That is the only instance that I know anything about where the Congress or the Committee on Appropriations has put any personnel limitation upon the Veterans' Administration.

I would like to suggest to the Veterans' Administration and General Hawley that if they would make a little better application of their personnel ceiling, instead of putting on 281 public-relations men they should put on hospital corpsmen or attendants, and they might have some of the hospital services that the gentleman from Louisiana says they need.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mrs. BOLTON. Were the 281 public-relations men entirely for the hospital organization?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. They were for the Veterans' Administration.

Mrs. BOLTON. Yes, but that is General Bradley. That is not for the hospitals. That is why I am inquiring to make that clear.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The lady is making it clear that if General Hawley wants to do something about the ceiling problem, he should take up with the Veterans' Administration the application of the ceiling which the Bureau of the Budget placed on them.

Mrs. BOLTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The ceiling that the Veterans' Administration has is given them by the Budget Bureau and not by the Congress.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I am talking about the men in the hospitals. I am not talking about the publicity agents.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. No, but I am saying that if the Veterans' Administration is allowed only so many employees by the Budget Bureau, they had better allocate them to General Hawley and to the hospital facilities of the Veterans' Administration rather than to the publicity branch. I must decline to yield time further. If the gentleman wants to go further into this, he might find out why it is that in some of the hospitals where they had only 16 janitors a while ago they now have 64. He might find out why the Veterans' Administration increased the allocation for janitors out of this personnel ceiling instead of making the allocation for hospital corpsmen. There may be a good reason; I do not know.

He might also go back to the Bureau of the Budget and ask the Bureau of the Budget why they do not increase the Veterans' Administration ceiling instead of giving more to some of the other agencies of the Government. But that is not a matter that has been fixed by the Congress. I repeat, the only instance in which the Congress has acted so far as a ceiling for the Veterans' Administration is concerned is to put a ceiling upon the public relations personnel.

Going back to this matter of Navy beds, so far as I am concerned I want to see every veteran who needs hospitalization get it. But, if there is a shortage of veterans' hospital personnel and General Hawley finds himself unable either by reason of the Budget Bureau's ceiling or by reason of a shortage of competent men to man the hospitals I do not see why he should have refused to use the 7,000 beds which the Navy got ready for him and had the men to service them to the extent the Navy had to come before the Congress and ask for a deficiency appropriation to pay the men who manned these 7,000 beds. There is no dispute about that. The House approved the conference report providing the funds day before yesterday. In that bill there was money for the Navy to take care of the salaries for the nurses, doctors, and other attendants in these hospitals and these empty beds which the Veterans' Administration had not reimbursed them for. They got them ready as a part of 10,000 requested for the Veterans' Administration. The Veterans' Administration did not use them. Consequently, the Navy found them still a charge against their pay roll. So, the admirals had to come in and ask for extra money to take care of them. That is the situation and that is the record.

Now, while we are straightening out a few records, I want to go back to the discussion which took place a little earlier, with reference to the record that is being made by the Appropriations Committee.

There are four things which I think should be set forth definitely in the RECORD as a part of the discussion about the status of appropriation bills. Four things that should be known by Members of the House.

The first thing is that we had a reorganization of the Congress, which was not the responsibility of this particular Congress. Under the Reorganization Act which was passed by a preceding Congress, the Congress had to reorganize its committee. This should also be said for the record, that the new majority of this House, the Republicans, completed their committee assignments under the Reorganization Act 4 days before the minority members completed their committee assignments. The committees on the Republican side were organized, and their assignments we completed 4 days earlier than those on the minority side.

The second thing is that when you have a new Congress, Appropriations Committee hearings are necessarily held over until the new Congress is organized. That, of course, would be particularly true where you have a change in administration. This coming winter, I assume that some of the appropriation subcom-

mittees will conduct hearings in December. That has been true, customarily. Ordinarily, when the Congress assembles in the January of a midyear of a congressional term, we have two or three subcommittee bills that are ready to go. That is because the members of those subcommittees come here in December and conduct hearings so that their bills are ready. That is possible in a midyear of a congressional term because you know who the members of a committee are going to be. But when you go from one Congress to another, the members of the committee are not fixed. Members of a committee in one Congress have no jurisdiction to conduct hearings on a bill and report it to a new Congress. You might have some informal hearings but you could not be certain who would be on the committee in a new Congress.

With a change in the control of the Congress, obviously the chairmen of the subcommittees in the Seventy-ninth Congress would not be the chairmen of the subcommittees in a Republican Congress. So, consequently, no hearings could be held in December or until the new committees were organized.

Then, when we came into session with the Eightieth Congress, we were confronted with the results of the Reorganization Act. The first thing it required was that the Appropriation Committee, not later than the 15th of February, should report a resolution to the Congress proposing a legislative budget ceiling. Upon completion of the committee assignments, the members addressed themselves to the preparation of that report. Personally, I believed, and I said at the time, that I thought we should have considered that responsibility ended when that resolution was reported to the Congress. The act did not require the Congress to act upon it. The act did not require either body of the Congress to consider it. It merely required the Appropriations Committee to report a resolution to the Congress with recommendations, which we did. But, in any event, as a result of that situation, time was taken until the 15th of February, approximately, before the subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee could address themselves to the task of conducting hearings on the several bills. And this delay in hearings due to setting up under the Reorganization Act is the second thing to be kept in mind.

Then a third thing interfered with the work of the Appropriations Committee this year. I am sure, in all fairness, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] would be one of the first to admit this.

That was the necessary change in the clerical staff of the committees. During the Seventy-ninth Congress, the Appropriations Committee suffered the loss of a man who had been an employee of the committee and its trusted chief clerk for a great many years. That is Marc Shield, a man whose contribution to the work of the Appropriations Committee through a number of years can never be measured or adequately rewarded, in my judgment. He was succeeded by a very able man, John Pugh, also of long experience. It was assumed, of course, that when this Congress convened and

the committee organized, we would have the services of John Pugh and the staff he had developed during the latter part of the Seventy-ninth Congress. But shortly after Congress assembled, due to a personal situation which was beyond the control of anyone, Mr. Pugh found it necessary to resign.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That resulted in calling in Mr. Harvey, who is an experienced man, who is a very able man, and who is doing a splendid job, but it meant a reorganization of the clerical staff of the committee all along the line. We had also lost the services of Jim Scanlon, the chief editor. Necessarily, these changes, not one of which was sought by the committee or its chairman, resulted in interruptions of the work of the various subcommittees, and reorganizations within the clerical staff of the Appropriations Committee. Each shift required some time for readjustment.

The fourth thing that should be taken into consideration in considering the reporting of bills by the Appropriations Committee is that we are now trying to sift these bills and get back to a peacetime basis. I think this morning was the sixth day that the Appropriations Subcommittee for the War Department has spent on the job of marking up the appropriation bill for the War Department since we concluded several weeks of hearings. The budget estimate for the War Department bill this year is about \$5,700,000,000. I can remember in the old days when the Congress had such a majority on one side that it generally passed appropriation bills about the way they came up, that we marked up much larger appropriation bills for the War Department in a single forenoon's session. Now we are getting away from that and considering projects, item by item. That takes time.

When the record is written at the end of the session it will be found that we have gone into the budget estimates very carefully; yet you will find that the appropriation bills will have cleared this Congress as early as they have in Congresses of recent memory in spite of the fact that we were able to have no hearings in December and that we had the reorganization bill to contend with the first 6 weeks of the session.

When the whole story is written, I believe the people of the country will be pleased with the record of the Appropriations Committee of the Eightieth Congress.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEARNEY], who is chairman of the subcommittee that was hearing General Hawley on yesterday, is not present. I do not understand that it was the Congress that placed the ceiling of which General Hawley complained.

Mr. TABER. No; it would be the budget which placed the ceiling upon

employees. The budget, however, has not fixed any ceilings on the Veterans' Administration. They have on other agencies but not on the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. RANKIN. I did not understand that he was complaining of any ceiling placed by Congress, because I do not understand that we placed any ceiling on the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I do not think I said a ceiling had been placed by Congress, but General Hawley did tell us that he was operating under a ceiling. I think the ceiling probably was fixed by the Budget Bureau if it was fixed by anybody.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I have in my hand a copy of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, which carried the so-called Dirksen amendment which established a personnel ceiling for the various branches of the Government. It will be recalled, however, that we did not place a ceiling on the Veterans' Administration. I read from subparagraph 3 of section 14 of this act. It reads as follows:

The provisions of the said paragraph shall not apply with respect to officers and employees of the field service of the Post Office Department or the officers and employees of the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. RANKIN. It has been my position ever since I have been on the Veterans' Committee—and I am the only Member of Congress who was on it when it was first organized—it has been my contention that our first duty is to the disabled veteran. I take no stock in this idea that any Member of Congress is against the veteran because every Member of Congress I have ever known had sympathy for the servicemen of the country. It is a question of doing what is best for them and at the same time doing justice to the taxpayers of the Nation. My understanding is that General Hawley was complaining that under this alleged ceiling he was not able to employ the physicians and nurses necessary to man these extra 5,700 empty beds that ought to be in operation at the present time. As far as I am individually concerned if General Hawley will let us know how much is necessary for these doctors I shall be glad to vote for it. The fact of the matter is I would rather do that than to establish a TVA along the Danube or a flood-control project on the Ganges or an irrigation program along the Orinoco. I think it is about time we got back home and looked after our own people. And of all the people we should look after in this country it is the disabled veterans.

I think that is the way every other Member of Congress feels. I do not say that in criticism of anyone; I say that from what I know of the situation. As I see it, the Veterans' Administration, probably under direction of the Budget, has fixed a ceiling that Congress is not bound to respect. When General Hawley shows us the amount of money

that is necessary to secure the physicians and nurses to carry on and to man those 5,700 extra beds, I am sure the Congress will be glad to see that he gets the money.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I sat in on the hearings held yesterday by the subcommittee on hospitals of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs presided over by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEARNEY]. I believe General Hawley meant the ceiling placed by the Budget Director as a result of President Truman's order to cut the various departments 6 months ago. But certainly in cutting the various departments the veterans should not be hurt.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. His statement in substance to us was this, that he did not have personnel to operate the 5,700 beds that are now vacant. When I asked him why he could not operate them he told us he did not have the money. He testified that he could get the personnel if he had the money. Without undertaking to say specifically where the ceiling blame lies, it was plainly indicated he was operating under a ceiling that would not now permit him to get the personnel and after the new fiscal year starts on July 1 he will have to close more beds and there will be a total of about 9,400 beds that he cannot operate after that time unless he gets the money.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. We have not had hearings on the appropriation for the next fiscal year and nobody has attempted to fix any ceiling on it. They have not even got their final budget estimate up here for us yet.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think the Administrator has a great deal of difficulty with those budgets. For instance, with reference to estimates that are sent to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs regarding costs, I will read some figures that were given to our committee as the costs of the Kearney bill, H. R. 246, reported unanimously quite a good many weeks ago by the Committee on Veterans Affairs, and for which the committee has been trying to secure a rule. The Rules Committee has promised a hearing. It should be granted at once.

The Veterans' Administration estimates that the cost of increasing the ceiling provision would amount to \$149,688,000. Their basis for this estimate is that they anticipate 675,000 veterans per month in on-the-job training for the fiscal year 1948. They studied 20 percent of the veterans in the present program as of July 31, 1946, or about 120,000, and they arrived at an average

unit increase of \$18.48 per man per month under the provisions of H. R. 246. They have multiplied \$18.46 by 12 months by 675,000.

The Veterans' Administration points out that the resulting figure of \$149,688,000 does not include an unknown number of additional veterans who would be attracted to on-the-job training because of higher ceilings. The estimate of 675,000 veterans in on-the-job training under Public Law 346 for the fiscal year 1948 may be high, and I am inclined to think that it is. The average for January, February, and March, 1947, is 626,994 veterans in training. If this average prevails throughout fiscal 1948 the estimated cost of the ceiling provision in H. R. 246, based on the Veterans' Administration own increased unit-cost figure, would be \$139,042,189.

I find this discrepancy in amounts in a great many reports coming from the Veterans' Administration. General Bradley takes the figures of his statisticians, and the amounts are always high, and clearly, I think, they are high in this Report No. 77, on H. R. 246. It is important to take the Veterans' Administration figures, if possible, in reporting Veterans' Administration bills to the Congress, but not if they are inaccurate.

Then the Committee on Veterans' Affairs has another report which goes with the Wheeler bill, H. R. 2181. The gentleman from Kansas, Congressman MEYER, and the gentleman from Oklahoma, Congressman JOHNSON, introduced companion bills. H. R. 2181 came out of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs unanimously some time ago; the subcommittee reported it first and then the main committee. I have had a statistician working on these figures which I have quoted and they are not figments out of my own imagination.

As to institutional on-farm training, there is no difference in the cost of the present law and the proposed bill, namely, \$117,000,000, but the Veterans' Administration states that if a new bill were made to conform with General Bradley's directive of August 26, 1946, since rescinded because of public disapproval, the cost would be reduced \$48,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentlewoman two additional minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It is fantastic the way the Veterans' Administration goes about saying why it costs more, and the costs are not more under the directive they are operating on. The Veterans' Administration admitted before our Committee on Veterans' Affairs that with this directive now in force and upon which the bill is based we would simply be enacting into law what the Veterans' Administration is doing today—and if I am incorrect I will ask the authors of the bills to correct me.

Mr. WHEELER. Merely stabilizing the present program.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That is correct, and that is costing an average

of \$117,000,000 per year. On top of all this, the Veterans' Administration's 1948 budget calls for \$117,000,000—exactly what they are operating on today.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes; I shall be glad to yield. We are all very much interested in this bill, and I know that the distinguished gentleman from Iowa, a former member of this committee, Judge CUNNINGHAM, is very much interested in it also.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. WHEELER. In the bill to which the gentlewoman refers there is no justification for its costing any more money whatsoever. It merely spells out for the Veterans' Administration the present law in such a way as to stabilize the vocational-training program for veterans. There is no justification for any increased expenditure whatsoever.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I have other reports here which I will not give, but I have had a feeling that if the Veterans' Administration were made into an executive department and given backing and stability you would have a very much happier personnel—a much more efficient organization. The Veterans' Administration would have much more prestige—much more standing. The head of the department would undoubtedly be a Cabinet member, and that Cabinet member would sit in on the Cabinet meetings. They perhaps would borrow personnel from other departments. I have a great liking for General Bradley and I feel that he is being pushed here and pushed there and pushed the other place. There is new personnel coming in and I think they do not get on too well with the personnel of the old Veterans' Administration. As a result, General Bradley is caught in the middle.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses," War Assets Administration, \$75,000,000, to be derived from the special fund account in the Treasury established by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to say a word about the item in this bill providing a \$75,000,000 deficiency appropriation for the War Assets Administration.

In my opinion we would be doing a greater service to the veterans, to the taxpayer, and to everyone concerned if we would take this provision out of the bill, order the War Assets Administration liquidated at once, and turn the sale of surplus property over to the Army or Navy or some other agency that can do a good job of it. The reason I say that is this:

I have evidence that the War Assets Administration is not aiding the veteran. I placed in the RECORD today, and it will appear in the Appendix tomorrow, a letter from a veteran of World War II

which shows clearly just how the veterans are being given the run-around in their attempt to buy surplus property from the War Assets Administration. The experience of this veteran, I find, is the same as the experience of many others. In the final analysis, the only place he could get what he wanted to buy from his own Government that he fought for was from a speculator to whom it had been sold by the War Assets Administration.

Several months ago a garage operator and automobile distributor in the town of Knoxville, Iowa, received a circular from the War Assets Administration, or a branch of it in Chicago, itemizing equipment that they were to sell on a certain day. It specified the room number, the building, and the hour of 10 o'clock in the morning. This garage operator sent one of his men into Chicago at his own expense to bid on these articles. When he arrived at this particular room a little before 10 o'clock there were several dozen other men there just like him, representing their employers from throughout the Middle West. The office door was locked. There was no one there. They waited until about 11 o'clock. Then a man showed up and said the sale was being held in another room in another building several blocks away. When they got to the building it was all over, the surplus property had been sold to speculators. He went back home. A few weeks later his employer got another circular advertising more material. His employer again sent him back to Chicago and again he had exactly the same experience. He went back home. His employer was disgusted and would not pay any attention to any more circulars.

A few days later he received a circular from an outfit in Chicago that had purchased this material from the War Assets Administration offering to sell it to him for several times what it had been advertised for by the War Assets Administration. I say the War Assets Administration operating along those lines is not giving any service to the taxpayers or businessmen or anyone who is supposed to be benefited by it, and we would be better off if we liquidated the War Assets Administration at once.

I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Have you ever heard of a case of a veteran ever getting anything from the War Assets Administration?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I have not.

Mr. O'KONSKI. I know of a case where a veteran paid \$750 for a truck and when he came to get it, it did not have any wheels or motor in it.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I know of cases where veterans have pooled together and acted as a combine for someone behind the scenes and they have gotten material that way. But the individual veteran cannot get anything. The purpose of the Congress in establishing the War Assets Administration was to help the veteran.

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WHEELER. The gentleman stated that the War Assets Administra-

tion was doing a poor job for the veteran. I would say that they are just doing a poor job, period.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. They are not doing any job at all for the people.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I overhear the gentleman from Wisconsin on the side asking whether I am rising to defend the War Assets Administration. Not particularly, I will say to the gentleman, but I think the record should be clear with respect to what the \$75,000,000 was for, in view of the statement that has been made. During the Seventy-ninth Congress the War Assets Administration submitted a budget estimate for \$105,000,000 to permit them to reimburse the War Department and the Navy Department and other agencies of the Government for taking care of property after it has been declared surplus until disposed of. That was the amount of money they estimated last year would be necessary for the War Assets Administration to reimburse these other agencies of the Government.

The Committee on Appropriations of the Seventy-ninth Congress thought that figure was pretty large and that some money might be saved on it. So they suggested, and it was incorporated in one of the deficiency bills passed last year, the third deficiency appropriation bill for 1946, I believe, that the War Assets Administration should go ahead and incur the caretaking obligations but try to keep them down as low as possible and then report their needs to the next Congress for the amount of money necessary. It develops that the War Assets Administration is able to take care of about \$25,000,000 of the obligations out of their other funds and that the total amount of obligations is about \$100,000,000 instead of \$105,000,000. So, they are taking care of \$25,000,000 out of funds otherwise appropriated to the War Assets Administration and they are here receiving \$75,000,000. In other words, the action of the Committee on Appropriations heretofore in handling it in this way has resulted in a net saving to the Government of \$30,000,000.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. But there is nothing in this appropriation bill that would compel the War Assets Administration to do the job as it should do it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Of course, that would require legislation, if it could be done at all, and this is an appropriation bill. I might say to the gentleman from Iowa, however, that during the hearings on the War Assets Administration I presented a tentative draft of a bill to the Director, Major General Littlejohn, proposing that the War Assets Administration should conduct auction sales and terminate its entire activities and liquidate by the 30th of June. The gentleman may be interested in seeing the comment that was made on that proposal. I share with the gentleman from Iowa the feeling that there is room for great improvement in the handling of surplus property.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. From the experience with the War Assets Administration I have been led to believe that they do not want to dispose of anything bigger than an Army blanket because that would eventually lead to the dissolution of their empire.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The gentleman may be interested in reading the hearings and seeing how they sought to sell some large Constellation planes, by putting five-column advertisements in newspapers of general circulation. I suggest that a reading of the hearings would be enlightening to many Members. There is no question but that the handling of surplus property is a difficult job and I am not sure that Congress made the job any simpler by the large number of objectives stated in the basic act. Personally, I think there is much to be said for winding up the operation at an early date.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

I should like to speak with regard to this War Assets Administration also. I do not know exactly where the fault lies, but the first bill which gave veterans priority in the purchase of surplus property was introduced in the Senate by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] and by myself in the House. It finally came out as the Manasco bill in the House. I, too, agree it is very difficult for the veterans to get any priorities in purchases from the War Assets Administration. Also, it is very difficult for the veterans to secure priority on the Lanham Act in the purchase of permanent Government housing. I tried to secure some legislation last year for that purpose. The chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, Judge Wolcott, says that his committee is considering a bill giving the veterans priority in the purchase of Government-owned apartment buildings, for instance here in Washington. After the agitation that went on here veterans were allowed to pool together to buy the Fairlington Apartment project, but they never were able to buy McLean Gardens. I should be very sorry if the War Assets Administration should sell property without giving the veterans a priority opportunity to purchase or that the Congress should authorize that that be one.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, my experience with the War Assets Administration has not been as disastrous as that indicated by some of my colleagues.

At Prairie in the district I represent, the Gulf Ordnance plant was located during the war. It was a shell-loading plant. When the war closed they had some of the finest machine shops there I have ever seen. The Mississippi State College is about 28 miles away, and they asked me to help them get some of that machinery. I went over and looked over

the plant. I called the board of trustees of the institution, I communicated with the Governor, and I said the best thing I saw to do was to get that entire plant transformed into a training school for veterans, and also for other young men who were to come on in the future.

You know, we have become top-heavy with our education in this country. We have trained our students how to keep from work for a long time. I wanted a place that would train the young men who had to work. Well, we had a great deal of correspondence and several trips were made to Washington by the interested men, but we finally succeeded in getting that plant set up, and today there are between 700 and 1,000 ex-servicemen there getting the training they need to prepare them to make a living with their own hands in the years to come.

I do not know about these individual propositions that have been mentioned. I have had complaints from men who tried to get automobiles and trucks and so forth. I have also assisted them as best I could. Some of them were successful and some were not. But I want to say to you that the one thing I worked most on was to get this training school, these buildings and the machinery, the waterworks, the sewage system, fire department, and everything else that was already there, to get it for the benefit of these young men who were coming back from the war and who needed training to prepare them for their avocations in life. I succeeded, and I had the full cooperation of the War Assets Administration.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think the gentleman should be commended upon the success he attained. I think what he proved is that it is easier to get the War Assets Administration to give something away than it is to sell something to a veteran.

Mr. RANKIN. If you have a plant in South Dakota it would not hurt the War Assets Administration and it would not hurt the Federal Government for them to donate that plant to help train servicemen in South Dakota, who are going to need that training for their future avocations.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I may say that in South Dakota the State superintendent of public instruction put a man on his staff to act as an agent for the several schools of the State which pool their requests and operate through him. I think they have been doing about the same thing the gentleman suggests.

Mr. RANKIN. That is a very fine program and I commend the gentleman on it.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. MASON. I wish to commend the gentleman on his success in that instance, but I also want to say that I have interceded for teachers' colleges in my State who wanted a part of the equipment that War Assets had and they were unable to get it because War Assets was

too anxious to sell it to these other fellows.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; I have heard similar reports from others also, I may say to the gentleman from Illinois, but I merely wanted to relate to the House my experience in trying to get an institution established; and it was not altogether a donation either, the State has some responsibilities, but I am getting an institution established that will help train the man who has to work for a living in the years to come.

Unless we have institutions to train the young men and women of America who are going to have to do the work in this complex mechanical age, we are not going to make the progress we should make in the years that lie ahead of us.

By unanimous consent the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds)," \$50,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the particular tribe interested.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: Page 8, line 7, strike out the period and insert the following: "Provided, That surplus potatoes purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation of the Department of Agriculture may be made available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for seed and for the relief of needy Indians and that any funds appropriated for the welfare or relief of needy Indians shall be available for the transportation of potatoes so supplied."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I have submitted this amendment to the chairman of the committee and also to the ranking minority member, and I believe it is agreeable to both. It does not provide for any additional appropriation, but merely for the use of surplus potatoes the Government has already purchased.

As everyone knows, the Government has bought large quantities of potatoes under the support program. Some of them are being used for overseas relief, but shipping costs are such that only a limited number can be used efficiently that way. The committee was told by Mr. Herbert Hoover and others that it was cheaper to buy wheat than to use these potatoes owing to shipping costs and relative food values. Much of the potato is water, as everyone knows, and the potato is bulky and heavy.

On the other hand, large quantities of these potatoes will go to waste and eventually spoil or be disposed of for fertilizer used. Under existing law, these potatoes can be made available for certain relief clients and many tons are so being handled. Large quantities remain, however. In my own State, at Watertown, for example, we were told a few weeks ago that 800,000 bushels were stored and that a large amount of them would go to waste. Inquiry at the Department of Agriculture developed that a limited quantity could be made available to feed people who were receiving assistance, but that existing law would not permit them to be supplied to persons for planting.

On one Indian reservation in my district the superintendent estimated that they could use one carload for relief if it was required that they be used for food only, but that they could use six carloads if they could also be used for seed. These potatoes otherwise will spoil and eventually the Government will pay someone to haul them away to get rid of the rotting mess.

It only makes common sense to permit the Indians to use them for seed as well as relief feeding, thereby contributing to a probable lessening of relief needs next winter.

The amendment makes such use possible. It does not appropriate a single dollar of new money. It seeks to salvage money already expended.

The chairman and the ranking minority members of the Appropriations Committee have already assured me they had no objection to the amendment, and I feel sure the House will concur in approval. I appreciate the favorable consideration that has been given.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the balance of the bill may be considered as read and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, there being no amendments, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to, and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HOPE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3245) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, had directed to report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to, and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendment thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

Mr. REES (at the request of Mr. CASE of South Dakota) was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee today and to include some tables.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee.

Mr. TABER asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Inglewood Daily News of Inglewood, Calif.

Mr. TEAGUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. GILLIE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. BROPHY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 30 seconds.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, on Monday next immediately after the reading of the Journal I have 1 hour allotted me which will be used in observance of Polish Constitution Day. If any Members of Congress want to participate in that observance they will be welcome to use part of the hour.

Mr. Speaker, I have a speaking engagement in the Dominion of Canada on Sunday and I doubt that I shall be back on Monday in time for this observance. I ask unanimous consent that the hour allotted to me be allotted the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH] who will act in my stead.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

ASSISTANCE TO GREECE AND TURKEY

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 205, Rept. No. 335), which was referred to the House calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill (H. R. 2616) to provide for assistance to Greece and Turkey, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 9 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and

report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit. After the passage of the bill H. R. 2616 it shall be in order to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 938 and to move to strike out all after the enacting clause of said Senate bill and to insert in lieu thereof the provisions contained in H. R. 2616.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous special order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. REDDEN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

FEDERAL AID TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Mr. REDDEN. Mr. Speaker, I have not heard anything said on the floor of this House since the Congress convened on January 3 about Federal aid to the public schools of this Nation.

All over the country we are impressed almost daily with the need for Federal aid, and yet there seems to be a spirit of complacency and inaction among those in the Congress who should rise up in support of legislation for this important movement.

I might say that the school teachers of America and the parent-teacher associations have long been the principal factor in molding favorable public opinion on this subject, and it seems now that they will probably have to come into play once more in a very active way to remind Congress of these educational needs.

It is argued by opponents of Federal aid that they do not approve of Government interference in our State school system. This argument is nullified by the fact that there are bills now pending in the Congress which clearly forbid Government interference. In fact, I should say that the proper construction upon this legislation should be unrestricted Federal contribution to schools for the reason that it amounts to a contribution to the school system without any right to dictate school policies. It is an outright unconditional gift.

I know that all of us realize the need for such a gift now to a great number of the States.

In the last Congress bills substantially the same as are now pending in this Congress were under consideration, but for one reason or another the Seventy-ninth Congress adjourned without approving a single bill on this subject.

One of the educational committees of the Seventy-ninth Congress did hold hearings on these bills. I wish every person in this Nation could read the report of the committee. It is astounding in many respects, yet no one will dare challenge its truthfulness.

A significant statement of the report says:

For the country as a whole 2 percent of the young men registered between May and September 1941 could not sign their names. In five States from 8 to 14 percent marked their registration cards with an "X." All five of these States were among those with limited educational opportunities.

In August of 1945 the Selective Service System reported that 678,300 men between the ages of 18 and 37 were rejected for edu-

cational and mental deficiencies. On the basis of earlier statements of Selective Service it can be estimated that at least 300,000 of these were rejected solely for educational deficiencies. Among the remainder the principal cause for rejection was educational deficiency but it was accompanied by other disqualifying defects. Thus in the hour of the Nation's greatest need there was an equivalent of 20 combat divisions unable to serve because of illiteracy and other educational deficiencies. General Marshall's report shows that we used 22 combat divisions in the South Pacific operations.

It will be further observed that as high as 22 percent were rejected in some States by the selective service because of educational deficiencies.

Are these facts alone not sufficient to demand action now in behalf of proper educational legislation?

It is argued by some that the cost of Federal aid is so great that we cannot afford it at the present time. I take issue with this holding.

One of the bills provides for an initial appropriation of \$150,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, \$200,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for each fiscal year thereafter, the sum of \$250,000,000. It will be noted, therefore, that beginning in 1950 an annual appropriation thereafter will be made by the Congress in the sum of \$250,000,000, to be apportioned among the States according to wealth and number of school students.

In terms of appropriations for many things of no greater import, these figures are comparatively small.

This country has contributed more than \$3,345,000,000 to foreign relief, of which \$2,700,000,000 was given to UNRRA. Of this vast sum, practically every suffering nation on earth received a substantial portion. This included nearly \$500,000,000 in goods of various kinds, including food and medical supplies to Yugoslavia, some of which was actually delivered there after American soldiers were shot down on the flimsy pretense or excuse that they had veered from their course and were trespassing upon the sovereignty of the country America spilled her blood to save.

Another \$500,000,000 went to Russia in like goods, some of which may have gone to sustain the Russian Army that now poses a threat to world freedom and is directly responsible for billions of dollars of expenditure of American money in the present, as well as the past succeeding appropriation bill.

Were it not for this Communist Army, that is, the Red Army of Russia, there would be enough unused money in the present appropriation bill as requested by the President to give Federal aid to public schools in an amount exceeding \$5,000,000,000.

Were it not for the influences and danger of this communistic element outside the Russian borders, America could give more than \$1,000,000,000 to our public school system without increasing appropriations.

The country that maintains this danger has ever since VE-day been engaged in stripping Europe of its valuables in the name of reparations. Russia has

May 5



80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3245

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 5 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-
5 ficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

2 LEGISLATIVE

3 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

4 For payment to Howard A. Norman and Evelyn
5 Norman Carlson, son and daughter of Fred Norman, late
6 a Representative from the State of Washington, \$12,500.

7 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

8 For an additional amount for salaries of officers and em-
9 ployees, House of Representatives, required by reason of
10 the enactment of the “Legislative Reorganization Act of
11 1946”, fiscal year 1947, \$110,000.

12 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

13 Reporting hearings: For an additional amount for
14 stenographic reports of hearings of committees other than
15 special and select committees, fiscal year 1947, \$30,000.

16 THE JUDICIARY

17 UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

18 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
19 year 1947, for “Printing and binding”, \$5,600.

20 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

21 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
22 “Salaries”, \$7,500.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses," War Assets Administration, \$75,000,000, to be derived from the special fund account in the Treasury established by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

There are hereby transferred from the appropriation "Grants to States for Maternal and Child Health Services, Social Security Administration, 1947," sums as follows:

To:

Venereal diseases: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Venereal diseases", \$23,400.

Tuberculosis: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Tuberculosis", \$15,600.

Communicable diseases: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Communicable diseases", \$99,100.

Hospitals and medical care: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Hospitals and medical care", \$242,500.

1 Foreign quarantine service: For an additional amount,
2 fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign quarantine service", \$10,400.

3 National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For
4 an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "National In-
5 stitute of Health, operating expenses", \$8,200.

6 Salaries and miscellaneous expenses: For an additional
7 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and miscellaneous
8 expenses", \$8,700.

9 Officers of International Health Relations: For an addi-
10 tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Office of International
11 Health Relations", \$5,400.

12 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

13 Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:
14 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries,
15 Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", \$375,000,
16 and the limitation on the amount which may be expended
17 from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund
18 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
19 tion Act, 1947, is hereby increased by \$436,100, the whole
20 to be accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That any sums
21 received by the Administrator as payment for services per-
22 formed for any department or agency of the Government by
23 persons whose salaries are paid from said fund shall be de-
24 posited to the credit of the fund and be available, during the
25 fiscal year in which such sums are received, for the same
26 purposes.

1 Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Administration:
2 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Miscella-
3 neous expenses, Social Security Administration", \$150,000.

4 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

5 Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency: For an
6 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Traveling expenses,
7 Federal Security Agency", \$75,000.

8 Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency: For
9 an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Printing and
10 binding, Federal Security Agency", \$103,000.

11 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

12 The amount specified in the First Supplemental Appro-
13 priation Act, 1945, for deposit in the Treasury by the Secu-
14 rities and Exchange Commission for cost of penalty mail
15 is hereby increased from "\$13,875" to "\$16,100".

16 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
17 year 1944, for printing and binding, \$2,065.51.

18 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

19 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
20 "Salaries and expenses, National Archives," fiscal year
21 1947, \$29,800.

22 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

23 FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

24 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: For an additional
25 amount, fiscal year 1947, for administrative expenses,
26 \$300,000, payable from the funds of the Corporation.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Establishment of air-navigation facilities", \$600,000.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities," \$160,000, of which not to exceed \$8,000 may be transferred to "General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics".

Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport," \$40,000, to be used for the dredging of the Washington National Airport channel.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: The limitation on the amount for cost of penalty mail, fiscal year 1947, is hereby increased from "\$4,500" to "\$6,000."

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Salaries and expenses, departmental: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, departmental," \$140,000, and the limitation upon the amount

1 which may be expended for personal services is hereby
2 increased from "\$2,700,000" to "\$2,840,000".

3 Pay, commissioned officers: For an additional amount,
4 fiscal year 1947, for "Pay, commissioned officers", \$150,000.

5 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

6 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

7 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and recon-
8 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For an
9 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Revested Oregon
10 and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon
11 Road grant lands, Oregon", \$18,000.

12 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

13 Education of Indians: For an additional amount, fiscal
14 year 1947, for "Education of Indians", \$250,000.

15 Conservation of health: For an additional amount, fiscal
16 year 1947, for "Conservation of health", \$500,000.

17 Payment to Milton A. Johnson: For deposit by the Sec-
18 retary of the Treasury to the official trust fund checking ac-
19 count of the special disbursing agent, Yakima Indian Agency,
20 Toppenish, Washington, and for deposit to certain other ac-
21 counts pursuant to the Act of August 7, 1946 (Private Law
22 863), \$2,119.34.

23 MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

24 Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds): For an addi-
25 tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Relief of needy Indians

1 (tribal funds)", \$50,000, payable from funds on deposit
 2 to the credit of the particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That
 3 surplus potatoes purchased by the Commodity Credit Cor-
 4 poration of the Department of Agriculture may be made avail-
 5 able to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for seed and for the relief
 6 of needy Indians and that any funds appropriated for the wel-
 7 fare or relief of needy Indians shall be available for the trans-
 8 portation of potatoes so supplied.

9 Support of Indian schools (tribal funds) : For an addi-
 10 tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Support of Indian
 11 schools (tribal funds)", \$200,000.

12 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

13 Gaging streams: For an additional amount, fiscal year
 14 1947, for "Gaging streams," \$90,000, and the amount that
 15 shall be available only for cooperation with States or munic-
 16 ipalities is hereby increased from "\$1,620,000" to "\$1,-
 17 710,000."

18 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

19 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

20 Traveling expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
 21 year 1942, for "Traveling expenses", \$194.81.

22 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For an additional
 23 amount, fiscal year 1942, for "Salaries and expenses, Lands
 24 Division", \$1,539.04.

1 Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For an
 2 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and
 3 expenses, Antitrust Division", \$30,000.

4 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys and so forth:
 5 For an additional amount fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and
 6 expenses of district attorneys and so forth", \$50,000.

7 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

8 Medical and hospital service: For an additional amount,
 9 fiscal year 1947, for "Medical and hospital service", \$21,000.

10 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

11 (Out of the Postal Revenues)

12 For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post
 13 Office Department for the fiscal year 1947, as follows:

14 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF
 15 COLUMBIA

16 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

17 Salaries, Office of Budget and Administrative Planning,
 18 \$3,000, to be derived by transfer from "Salaries, Bureau of
 19 Accounts, 1947".

20 Salaries, Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General,
 21 \$23,900.

1 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

3 Personal or property damage claims, \$85,000.

4 Adjusted losses and contingencies, \$25,500.

5 OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

6 Clerks, \$16,000.

7 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

8 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices,
9 \$500,000.

10 City delivery carriers, \$28,018,800.

11 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

12 Star route service, \$721,000.

13 Star route and air mail service, Alaska, \$75,000.

14 Railroad transportation and mail messenger service,
15 \$10,000,000.

16 Railway mail service, \$4,554,800.

17 Foreign mail transportation, \$11,691,000.

18 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance, \$403,000.

19 Indemnities, international mail, \$3,000.

20 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

21 Indemnities, domestic mail, \$800,000.

22 Unpaid money orders more than one year old, \$127,000.

23 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

24 Rent, light, power, fuel and water, \$160,000.

1 Pneumatic-tube service, New York City and Boston,
2 \$31,000.

3 Vehicle service, \$2,996,700.

4 PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

5 Operating supplies, public buildings, \$151,200.

6 PROVISION RELATING TO EXISTING APPROPRIATION

7 FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

8 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

9 Payment of rewards: The appropriation "Payment of
10 rewards" for the fiscal year 1947 is hereby made available
11 for prior fiscal years.

12 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

13 FOREIGN SERVICE

14 Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: For neces-
15 sary expenses of the Foreign Service, fiscal year 1947,
16 \$2,900,000 for transfer to and consolidation with other
17 appropriations established to carry out the provisions of the
18 Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724) in such
19 amounts as the Secretary of State may deem necessary.

20 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

21 United States contributions to international commis-
22 sions, congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount,
23 fiscal year 1947, for "United States contributions to inter-
24 national commissions, congresses, and bureaus," as follows:

1 International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs,
2 \$13,395; International Union of Chemistry, \$675; Inter-
3 national Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts.
4 \$2,513; in all \$16,583.

5 United States participation in United Nations: For
6 an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "United States
7 participation in United Nations," \$4,195,347, of which
8 amount, \$1,824,500 shall be available for advance to the
9 United Nations working capital fund, and the balance of
10 \$2,370,847 shall be available for contribution to the 1946
11 budget of the United Nations.

12 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

13 FISCAL SERVICE

14 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

15 Salaries (reimbursable): For an additional amount,
16 fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries, Office of Treasurer of United
17 States (Federal Reserve notes, reimbursable)", \$70,000.

18 COAST GUARD

19 Pay and allowances: For an additional amount, fiscal
20 year 1947, for "Pay and allowances," Coast Guard,
21 \$3,790,000, and \$1,060,000 to be derived by transfer from
22 "General expenses, 1947."

23 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

24 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal

1 year 1946, for "Printing and binding," Bureau of Customs, \$37,000.

3 BUREAU OF THE MINT

4 Medals for Generals Pershing and Mitchell: For carrying out the provisions of Private Laws 831 and 884, approved August 7, 1946, and August 8, 1946, respectively, 7 fiscal years 1947 and 1948, \$4,900.

8 TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS

9 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal 10 year 1947, to meet increased pay costs authorized by the 11 Acts of March 6, 1946 (Public Law 317); May 21, 1946 12 (Public Law 386); May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390); July 13 5, 1946 (Public Law 491); July 31, 1946 (Public Laws 14 567, 568, and 577); and August 1, 1946 (Public Law 15 582); and other legislation enacted during or applicable to 16 said fiscal year authorizing increases in pay of Government 17 officers and employees, as follows:

18 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

19 Library of Congress:

20 "Salaries, Library, proper", \$245,900, and \$36,100 21 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "printing catalog cards, 1947."

23 Copyright Office: "Salaries", \$65,000.

24 Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries", \$50,000.

1 Distribution of printed cards: "Salaries and ex-
2 penses", \$29,700.

3 Index to State legislation: "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$8,500.

5 Union catalogs: "Salaries and expenses", \$11,800.

6 Library building: "salaries", \$57,700.

7 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

8 Office of Government Reports, \$49,500.

9 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

10 Civil Service Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
11 \$1,000,000.

12 Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and
13 expenses", \$651,900.

14 Federal Power Commission:

15 "Salaries and expenses", \$330,000;

16 "Flood control surveys", \$24,000.

17 National Archives: "Salaries and expenses", \$148,600.

18 National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries", \$384,000
19 and \$20,000 to be derived by transfer from "Miscellaneous
20 expenses, 1947" and \$8,000 to be derived by transfer from
21 "Penalty mail, 1947."

22 Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$124,000.

23 United States Maritime Commission:

24 "Construction fund" (increase of \$1,800,000 in the

1 limitation upon the amount of this fund which may be
2 used for personal services) ;

3 “Maritime Training” (increase of \$40,000 in the
4 limitation upon the amount of this fund which may be
5 used for administrative expenses) .

6 FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

7 Reconstruction Finance Corporation: “Administrative
8 expenses” (increase of \$3,570,000 in the limitation upon the
9 amount of the corporate funds which may be used for admin-
10 istrative expenses) .

11 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

12 Office of the Administrator: “Salaries and expenses”,
13 \$33,800, to be derived by transfer from “Public Works Ad-
14 ministration liquidation, 1947”.

15 Bureau of Community Facilities:

16 “War public works (community facilities) liquida-
17 tion” (increase of \$100,000 in authorization to expend
18 unobligated balances) .

19 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

20 Federal Home Loan Bank Administration: “Salaries and
21 expenses” (increase of \$140,000 in the limitation upon the
22 amount of the corporate or other funds which may be used
23 for administrative expenses) .

24 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation:

1 “Administrative expenses” (increase of \$18,000 in the limi-
 2 tation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may
 3 be used for administrative expenses) .

4 Federal Public Housing Authority: “Salaries and ex-
 5 penses” (increase of \$1,900,000 in the limitation upon the
 6 amount of the corporate or other funds which may be used
 7 for administrative expenses) .

8 Defense Homes Corporation: “Administrative ex-
 9 penses” (increase of \$8,000 in the limitation upon the
 10 amount of the corporate funds which may be used for admin-
 11 istrative expenses) .

12 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

13 Office of the Secretary:

14 “Salaries”, \$174,000;

15 “War agency liquidation”, \$15,000;

16 “Office of Solicitor”, \$36,200;

17 “Division of Territories and Island Possessions”,
 18 \$21,600;

19 “Oil and Gas Division”, \$25,000;

20 “Soil and moisture conservation operations”,
 21 \$97,000;

22 “Commission of Fine Arts”, \$910;

23 Bureau of Land Management:

24 “Salaries and expenses (Grazing Service)”,
 25 \$38,900;

1 “Salaries and expenses (General Land Office)”,
2 \$134,700;

3 “Surveying public lands (General Land Office)”,
4 \$43,300;

5 “Salaries and expenses, branch of field examina-
6 tion (General Land Office)”, \$34,600;

7 “Salaries and expenses of district land offices (Gen-
8 eral Land Office)”, \$26,000;

9 “Revested Oregon and California Railroad and re-
10 conveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon
11 (reimbursable) (General Land Office)”, \$27,800;

12 “Range improvements on public lands outside of
13 grazing districts (receipt limitation) (General Land
14 Office)”, \$2,000;

15 “Protection and management of the timber re-
16 sources of the public domain (General Land Office)”,
17 \$22,100;

18 Bureau of Indian Affairs:

19 “Salaries and expenses”, \$132,700;

20 “Salaries and expenses, district offices”, \$35,000;

21 “Salaries and expenses, reservation administration”,
22 \$411,700;

23 “Alaska native service”, \$200,000;

24 “Education of Indians”, \$889,700;

25 “Conservation of health”, \$610,000;

1 “Welfare of Indians”, \$9,800;

2 “Management, Indian forest and range resources”,
3 \$89,400;

4 “Agriculture and stock raising”, \$69,200;

5 “Development of Indian arts and crafts”, \$2,700;

6 “Irrigation and drainage”, \$18,700;

7 “Administration of Indian tribal affairs (from tribal
8 funds, \$9,700) ”;

9 “Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (from tribal
10 funds, \$8,400) ”;

11 “Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal
12 officers, Wisconsin (from tribal funds, \$4,900) ”;

13 “Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers,
14 Oklahoma (from tribal funds, \$23,600) ”;

15 Bureau of Reclamation:

16 Reclamation fund, special fund:

17 “Salaries and expenses (other than project
18 offices) ”, \$360,000;

19 “Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California
20 (from power revenues, \$21,000) ”;

21 “Yuma project, Arizona-California”, \$10,200;

22 “Central Valley project, California (from power
23 revenues, \$49,300) ”;

24 “Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado
25 (from power revenues, \$9,400) ”;

1 “Boise project, Idaho”, \$10,000;

2 “Minidoka project, Idaho (from power reve-
3 nues, \$7,400) ”;

4 “Minidoka project, Idaho”, \$2,000;

5 “North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming
6 (from power revenues, \$5,000) ”;

7 “Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas (from
8 power revenues, \$5,300) ”;

9 “Owyhee project, Oregon”, \$9,500;

10 “Klamath project, Oregon-California”, \$9,500;

11 “Columbia Basin project, Washington (from
12 power revenues, \$41,200) ”;

13 “Yakima project, Washington”, \$21,500;

14 “Kendrick project, Wyoming (from power
15 revenues, \$8,200) ”;

16 “Riverton project, Wyoming”, \$6,000;

17 Colorado River Dam fund: “Boulder Canyon proj-
18 ect”, \$62,800;

19 “Geological Survey”, \$62,900;

20 Bureau of Mines:

21 There are hereby transferred from “Mineral Mining
22 Investigations, Bureau of Mines, 1947”, sums as follows:

23 To:

24 “Salaries and expenses”, \$12,600;

- 1 “Coal-mine inspections and investigations”,
 2 \$11,900;
 3 “Building and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania”,
 4 \$15,000;
 5 “Economics of mineral industries”, \$23,000;
 6 “National Park Service”, \$666,600;
 7 “Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks”,
 8 \$65,900;
 9 Fish and Wildlife Service: “Salaries and expenses”,
 10 \$579,100;
 11 Government in the Territories:
 12 Territory of Alaska: “Expenses of the offices of the
 13 Governor and the Secretary”, \$2,800;
 14 Territory of Hawaii: “Expenses of the offices of
 15 the Governor and the Secretary”, \$1,500;
 16 Government of the Virgin Islands:
 17 “Salaries of the Governor and employees”,
 18 \$27,800;
 19 “Salaries and expenses of the agricultural sta-
 20 tion”, \$5,500;
 21 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 22 Legal activities and general administration:
 23 “Office of the Attorney General”, \$86,000;
 24 “Administrative Division”, \$78,000, and \$50,000
 25 to be derived by transfer from “Cost of handling penalty

1 mail, Department of Justice, 1947", and \$40,000 to be
2 derived by transfer from "Fees of witnesses, 1947";

3 "Tax Division", \$83,000;

4 "Criminal Division", \$95,000;

5 "Claims Division", \$174,000;

6 "Salaries and expenses, Customs Division",
7 \$21,800;

8 "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division",
9 \$159,000;

10 "Examination of judicial offices", \$9,000;

11 "Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field",
12 \$19,500;

13 "Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so
14 forth", \$596,700;

15 "Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth",
16 \$13,800;

17 "Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth",
18 \$450,800;

19 "Pay and expenses of bailiffs", \$15,000;

20 Federal Bureau of Investigation:

21 "Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution
22 of crimes", \$1,032,000;

23 "Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution
24 of crimes (emergency)", \$2,168,000;

25 Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and

1 expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service",
 2 \$2,887,000;

3 Federal Prison System:

4 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$26,500,
 5 and \$18,500 to be derived by transfer from "Support of
 6 United States Prisoners, 1947";

7 "Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional in-
 8 stitutions", \$1,389,000;

9 "Medical and hospital service", \$116,000;

10 Office of Alien Property: "Administrative expenses"
 11 (increase of \$393,000 in the limitation upon the amount of
 12 Alien Property funds which may be used for administrative
 13 expenses).

14 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

15 Office of the Secretary of State:

16 "Salaries", \$2,980,000 and sums to be derived by
 17 transfers from "United States participation in United Na-
 18 tions, 1947", \$250,000; "Cost of handling penalty mail,
 19 Department of State, 1947", \$20,000; and "United
 20 States contributions to international commissions, con-
 21 gresses, and bureaus, 1947", \$10,000;

22 "Passport agencies", \$9,500;

23 International obligations:

24 "International Boundary Commission, United States
 25 and Canada and Alaska and Canada", \$4,500;

“Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission, United States and Canada”, \$4,300;

Institute of Inter-American Affairs: “Administrative expenses” (increase of \$74,400 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses) ;

Inter-American Educational Foundation, Inc.: “Administrative expenses” (increase of \$15,000 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses) .

WAR DEPARTMENT

Civil functions of the War Department:

Quartermaster Corps: “Cemeterial expenses”,
\$48,000;

Signal Corps: “Alaska Communication System”,
\$53,000;

The Panama Canal:

“Civil government”, \$357,000;

SEC. 201. The restrictions contained within appropriations or affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1947, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services or for other purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs

1 authorized by the Acts of March 6, 1946 (Public Law 317),
2 May 21, 1946 (Public Law 386), May 24, 1946 (Public
3 Law 390), July 5, 1946 (Public Law 491), July 31, 1946
4 (Public Laws 567, 568, and 577), and August 1, 1946
5 (Public Law 582), and other legislation enacted during or
6 applicable to the fiscal year 1947 authorizing increased pay
7 for civilian employees of the Government.

8 TITLE III—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATION

9 The amount made available to the Federal Public
10 Housing Authority for “Annual contributions, fiscal year,
11 1947”, is hereby reduced in the amount of \$2,500,000,
12 such amount to be carried to the surplus fund and covered
13 into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act.

14 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 400. No appropriation or fund made available by
16 this or any other appropriation Act to the executive de-
17 partments and establishments, including corporations, for
18 personal services shall be available to pay any increased cost
19 resulting from the allocation or reallocation hereafter of a
20 position to a higher grade, or resulting from the creation of a
21 new position, if such increased cost would result in an in-
22 crease in the total obligations on an annual basis under
23 such appropriation or fund: *Provided*, That this prohibition
24 shall not apply to the initial creation of positions to carry

1 out new programs or functions for which specific appro-
2 priations are made available.

3 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in
4 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
5 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
6 the United States or who is a member of an organization
7 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
8 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
9 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
10 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
11 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-
12 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
13 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of
14 this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
15 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
16 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
17 the Government of the United States, or that such person
18 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
19 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
20 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
21 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
22 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
23 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
24 against the Government of the United States, or who ad-

1 vocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
2 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
3 States by force or violence and accepts employment the
4 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
5 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
6 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
7 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
8 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
9 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

10 SEC. 402. This Act may be cited as the "Second Defi-
11 ciency Appropriation Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives May 2, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

MAY 5 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)Issued
For actions ofMay 16, 1947
May 15, 1947
80th-1st, No. 92

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on Greek-Turkish aid bill. Senate committee reported 2nd deficiency appropriation bill. Senate debated National Science Foundation bill. House received President's recommendation for increasing limit on certain ARA buildings. Both Houses received President's UNRRA report and recommendation for additional foreign relief. Rep. Halleck said agricultural appropriation bill will not come up next week but that wool bill is to be debated latter part of week.

HOUSE

- FOREIGN RELIEF.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 938, the Greek-Turkish aid bill (pp. 5489, 5459-60). This bill will now be sent to the President. For its provisions see Digest 90.
- APPROPRIATIONS.** Received from the President proposed provisions relating to 1947 ARA appropriations, as follows: Providing that the limitation on cost of constructing buildings shall not apply to the construction of 4 buildings at the New Iberia Livestock Experiment Station, La., to replace buildings destroyed by windstorm. Increasing from \$30,000 to \$65,000 the limitation on the amount which may be used to construct a building for research on pneumoencephalitis in poultry. To Appropriations Committee. (H. Doc. 253; p. 5533).
Passed with amendments H. R. 3311, the State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary appropriation bill (pp. 5489-525).
Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$75,000,000 for care and handling of surplus property overseas (H. Doc. 251). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 5533.)
- FOREIGN RELIEF.** Both Houses received the President's report on UNRRA, in which he repeated a recommendation for a \$350,000,000 authorization for foreign relief (H. Doc. 254). To House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations Committees. (pp. 5530, 5453.)
- HAWAII.** The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 49, the Hawaii statehood bill (p. 5526).
- PERSONNEL.** The Rules Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 176, authorizing the Post Office and Civil Service Committee to investigate matters within its jurisdiction (pp. 5525-6).

6. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 19 (p. 5532). Majority Leader Halleck announced next week's program as follows: Mon., memorial services; Tues., private calendar, Navy appropriation bill; after Navy bill (probably Thurs. or Fri.), wool bill and resolution authorizing civil-service investigation. Also conference reports on foreign-relief bill and labor bill. In response to a question as to when the agricultural appropriation bill will be considered, Rep. Halleck said, "I cannot say when that will come up, but I will say it will not be on the program for next week!" (p. 5530.)

SENATE

7. SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 3245 (S.Rept. 175) (p. 5454).
8. RESEARCH. Continued debate on S. 526, the National Science Foundation bill, agreeing to the committee amendments (pp. 5460-2, 5464-84). Agreed to vote today on amendments by Sen. Kilgore (W.Va.) and others on mandatory amounts to be distributed to the various States (p. 5483).
9. VETERANS' HOUSING; ACCESS ROADS. S. 1154, as reported (see Digest 89); amends the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946 so as to reduce to \$75,000,000 the authorization for RFC to make premium payments and provide funds for access roads (\$50,000,000 for premium payments and \$25,000,000 for access roads, the latter amount including the \$10,000,000 authorized by S. 800).
10. LANDS. Received from the Hawaii Legislature a resolution urging amendments to the territorial laws changing the rate of interest on land sales (p. 5454).
11. FLOOD CONTROL. Received a Wis. Legislature resolution urging amendments to the act governing the operation of dam pools on the Mississippi River so as to give the same position to agriculture, forestation, wildlife, recreation, and sanitation as is now given to navigation and flood control (p. 5454).
12. COTTON. Sen. Johnston, S.C., inserted a London, Eng., press release noting that a bill banning private importation of cotton and closing the Liverpool Cotton Exchange was passed by Parliament (p. 5458).
13. ECONOMY. Sen. Thye, Minn., inserted a St. Paul Pioneer Press editorial, "Town and Country," comparing the economics of rural and urban communities (pp. 5484-5).

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. REMOUNT SERVICE. H.R. 3484, by Rep. Case, S.Dak., to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture. To Armed Services Committee. (p. 5533.)
15. PARITY FORMULA. H.R. 3489, by Rep. Hoeven, Iowa, to amend various Federal statutes, having for their purpose to provide a permanent formula for arriving at parity prices for farm commodities; to provide administrative agencies to be responsible for the carrying out of this act and existing laws pertinent thereto; to promote the greatest normal economic exchange of goods and services among the people of the U.S. and with the people of other nations; to protect the people of this country and their property from the recurring evils of world-wide inflation and deflation; and to stabilize the purchasing power of money. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 5533.)
16. PATENTS. H.R. 3485, by Rep. Hartley, N.J., to provide for the renewal of certain patents which expire during 1947 and 1948. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 5533.)

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

MAY 15 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BRIDGES, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3245].

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3245) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$95, 478, 658. 70
Increase by Senate (net).....	39, 940, 200. 00
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	135, 418, 858. 70
Total estimates considered, including \$37,072,500 submitted in House Documents 70, 91, 152, and 153, and Senate Documents 47, 48, 49, 53, and 54.....	139, 528, 414. 70
The bill is under the estimates.....	4, 109, 556. 00

The changes recommended by the committee in the amounts of the House bill are as follows:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

The committee in recommending the deficiency appropriations of \$10,000,000 for "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices" and \$781,200 for "City delivery carriers" vigorously condemn the false propaganda disseminated by certain postmasters throughout the country blaming Congress for the lack of sufficient funds to meet their expenditures. The truth of the matter is that their plight can.

be directly attributed to their failure to comply with the restrictions imposed on expenditures as set forth in section 214 of the Postal Laws and Regulations.

An outstanding example of noncompliance with this section was disclosed in the investigation of expenditures relating to auxiliary hire and overtime payments made in the March quarter 1947, by the postmaster at Boston, Mass. Approximately \$434,000 was expended in excess of the departmental allowance—the reason being attributed to increase in volume of mail. The Department subsequently approved the overexpenditure, but deducted the amount from the postmaster's June quarter allowance. Excess expenditures over allowances also appeared in the two prior quarters, the amounts being \$160,898 in the September quarter, and \$572,042 for the December quarter.

The committee feels that the Department will be derelict in its duty if proper steps are not taken by the Department to see that appropriate action is taken against those responsible for spreading such false rumors that Congress is to blame for the lack of funds to properly administer the postal service.

Furthermore it is the opinion of the committee that future requests from postmasters and other postal officials should be carefully scrutinized with a view to seeing whether or not such requests are excessive. The committee in the future will not look with favor on deficiencies and it behooves the Department to see that the postal service is so administered that the need for deficiency requests will not arise.

In the next regular appropriation bill submitted to the Congress it is requested that the Department insert language which will compel it to live within the appropriations made for each branch of the postal service.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Senate:

Salaries of officers and employees-----	\$50, 000. 00
Inquiries and investigations-----	100, 000. 00
Miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor-----	200, 000. 00
Total, Senate-----	350, 000. 00

House of Representatives:

Payment to the widow of Charles L. Gerlach, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania-----	12, 500. 00
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Office of Defense Transportation:

Salaries and expenses:

It is recommended by the committee that the limitation on traveling expenses, fiscal year 1947, be increased from \$50,000 to \$70,000. The Urgent Deficiency Act of 1947 appropriated \$136,500 for the Office of Defense Transportation to permit it to function during the remainder of the fiscal year 1947, but through an oversight no provision was made for increasing the limitation on traveling expenses.

Federal Works Agency:

Bureau of Community Facilities:

Veterans' educational facilities ----- \$20,000,000.00

The attention of the committee was again called to the need for educational facilities to provide for the large number of veterans who have taken advantage of the GI bill to complete their education. In order that the various educational institutions at which these former members of our armed forces are enrolled may have the facilities with which to train them, the committee is recommending an appropriation of \$20,000,000.

Interstate Commerce Commission:

Penalty mail costs:

The committee recommends that the amount for penalty mail be increased by \$2,500. This has been accomplished by authorizing the transfer of \$2,500 from general expenses to the penalty mail appropriation.

Office of Selective Service Records:

Salaries and expenses ----- 5,103,000.00

Public Law 26, approved March 31, 1947, provided for liquidation of the Selective Service System and established the Office of Selective Service Records. The act also made available to the new agency the unexpended balances of appropriations made to the Selective Service System and authorized such additional appropriations as might be necessary to carry out the purposes of the act.

Total obligations for these purposes for the period April 1, 1947, to June 30, 1947, are estimated at \$8,984,000, of which \$8,626,350 is for liquidation of the Selective Service System. On April 1, 1947, there was an available balance from the 1947 appropriation to the Selective Service System of \$3,981,000. Of this amount approximately \$100,000 is to be transferred to the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the provision of Public Law 26 transferring certain functions of the Selective Service System to the Secretary of Labor. The required additional appropriation is, therefore, \$5,103,000.

It was pointed out to the committee that the program calls for the termination of the services of all local board employees by May 31, 1947, the completion of all activities of Selective Service in the field by August 31, 1947, and the placing into active operation in each State an organization to preserve and service the records of Selective Service, and by October 31, 1947 the completion of the liquidation of Selective Service. The task of preserving and servicing 50,000,000 individual records of registrants resulting from Selective Service operations from September 16, 1940, to March 31, 1947, is considerable. Under the plans of the Office of Selective Service Records these records which were maintained in 6,443, local boards throughout the Nation will be centrally located in 54 record depots one in each State, Territory, and insular possession, and the District of Columbia. There will also be one depot in New York city as well as one upstate.

The Tax Court of the United States:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$4, 500. 00
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The Budget estimate was for \$9,500. Because of the lapse of time since the estimate was submitted, the presiding judge of the court indicated that the amount could be reduced to \$4,500 which would enable the court to provide for necessary travel and stenographic reporting costs in connection with scheduled hearings.

Department of Agriculture:

Commodity Credit Corporation:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

On the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to discharge \$641,832,080.64 of the indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling notes in such amount issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 4 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-4).

The act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-1), directs the Secretary of the Treasury to make an annual appraisal of the assets and liabilities of the Commodity Credit Corporation and, if the appraisal results in his finding that the net worth of the Corporation is less than \$100,000,000, directs the Secretary, on behalf of the United States, to restore the Corporation's capital to that sum. At the time of the transmission of the 1948 Budget, this impairment was estimated to be \$830,380,811. It was further stated in the Budget document that the amount would be subject to adjustment upon receipt of the appraisal report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a report dated March 13, 1947, has determined the impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation to be \$641,832,080.64 as of June 30, 1946. The major factor in this reduction of \$188,548,730.36 from the earlier budget estimate results from the accounting treatment accorded the "mark-up" on the Corporation's general commodities purchase program. The Corporation had set aside such sums in a reserve to insure compliance with the provisions of section 4 of the act of July 16, 1943 (15 U. S. C. 713a-9), pending final accounting for its operations under this program. The Secretary's appraisal report, however, recommends that this reserve of \$178,697,601.59 be transferred to the net worth of the Corporation as of June 30, 1946, thus reducing its capital impairment by that amount. Other adjustments in accrued liabilities, valuation reserves, etc., account for the remainder of the reduction from \$830,380,811 to \$641,832,080.64.

Department of Agriculture:

Farm Labor supply program.....	\$6, 000, 000. 00
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Attention of the committee was called to the fact that the need for a farm labor supply program still exists, and that if the farmers of the country are to plant and harvest the crops which they have been asked to produce they must be assured that sufficient farm labor will be available when needed. In order to enable the Department of Agriculture to complete its plans for operating during the last 6 months of the current calendar year, and to give assurance to the producers of agricultural commodities with respect to farm workers during the remainder of the crop year 1947, the committee is recommending an appropriation of \$6,000,000. The language of the paragraph providing for the farm labor supply program is as follows:

Supply and distribution of farm labor: The funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby continued available through January 30, 1948, for carrying out the purposes of said Act, as amended and the Act of April 28, 1947 (Public Law 40, 80th Congress), an Act providing for a six-months' extension and final liquidation of the farm labor supply program; and in addition to the amount continued available, there is hereby appropriated for such purposes the sum of \$6,000,000 to be merged with the funds hereby continued available. Not less than \$2,400,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner and for the purposes specified in section 2 of the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944. In addition to the amounts heretofore made available for administrative expenses pursuant to section 3 of such Act, there is hereby made available out of said funds, the sum of \$300,000 for such purposes: Provided, That not to exceed \$310,000 of the total funds remaining as of January 30, 1948, shall be available until June 30, 1948, for administrative and other expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, incident to the settlement of growers' and workers' contracts and accounts, the collection of reimbursements due the Government, the payment of transportation and other obligations outstanding, and the handling of other necessary fiscal and administrative work in the final liquidation and disposition of Government assets and liabilities under the program: Provided further, That not to exceed \$500,000 of the receipts derived from sales of labor supply centers, labor homes, labor camps, and facilities under the provisions of Section 2 (d) of the Act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 731), as amended, shall be available for the payment of costs of the liquidation of such labor supply centers, labor homes, labor camps and facilities, including personal services in the District of Columbia, and any appropriations or other funds from which such costs have been advanced may be reimbursed therefor from any such receipts, the net proceeds of such sales to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

Post Office Department:

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General:

Rural Delivery Service, 1946-----	\$75, 000. 00
Clerks, first- and second-class post offices-----	7, 100, 000. 00

In addition to the sum of \$7,100,000 proposed, transfers amounting to \$2,900,000 are authorized, making the sum available for this item \$10,000,000.

City delivery carriers-----	781, 200. 00
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Total, Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General-----	7, 956, 200. 00
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Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General:

Star route service-----	(152, 000. 00)
Railroad transportation and mail messenger service..	(2, 500, 000. 00)
Railway mail service-----	(3, 090, 000. 00)
Foreign mail transportation-----	(3, 273, 000. 00)
Railway mail service, travel expenses-----	(13, 000. 00)

The above five items are not direct appropriations, but represent transfers to the above accounts from the appropriation "Domestic Air Mail Service." Substantial increases in bulk mail volume have increased manpower requirements in railway post office and terminal post office crews, added demand upon mail space in the star route, highway post office, railroad transportation, and mail messenger services have resulted in the need for additional appropriations. The unexpected expansion of foreign mail volume and higher rates for transportation have necessitated increased expenditures for surface transportation of foreign mails.

Domestic air-mail service:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Domestic air-mail service: The limitation on the amount available for supervisory officials and clerks at field headquarters is hereby increased from "\$106,000" to "\$124,000."

The proposed provision will permit the payment of thirty-two officials and clerks at field headquarters of the domestic air-mail service at increased rates provided by law.

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General:

Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old-----	314, 000. 00
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Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General:

Vehicle service-----	510, 000. 00
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In addition to the sum of \$510,000 proposed, a transfer amounting to \$30,000 is authorized from the appropriation "Transportation of equipment and supplies."

Total, Post Office Department-----	8, 780, 200. 00
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War Department:

Panama Canal:

Sanitation, Canal Zone.....	\$450, 000. 00
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The estimate of the Budget was in the amount of \$611,000, which the Department indicated could be reduced to \$560,000. The estimate among other things provides for the replacement of Army doctors with civilians and includes amounts due to increased costs of commodities and also an amount required to meet a deficit due to a decrease in reimbursements and receipts principally because of the reduction in the patient load of military personnel. The committee feels that the sum of \$450,000 proposed will be sufficient and recommend that sum.

Total increase.....	40, 700, 200. 00
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DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Department of Commerce:

Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:

Establishment of air navigation facilities.....	600, 000. 00
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Maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities.....	160, 000. 00
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It is the feeling of the committee that these items can well be eliminated at this time. The question of the needs of the Civil Aeronautics Administration will shortly be reviewed by the regular subcommittee having charge of these appropriations when due consideration will be given to the requirements of the activity.

Total, Department of Commerce.....	760, 000. 00
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Total increase.....	40, 700, 200. 00
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Total decrease.....	760, 000. 00
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Net increase.....	39, 940, 200. 00
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Amount of bill as reported to the Senate.....	135, 418, 858. 70
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○

Calendar No. 176

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3245

[Report No. 175]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 5 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 15 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Reported by Mr. BRIDGES, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-
- 5 ficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
- 6 June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

2 LEGISLATIVE

3 SENATE

4 *Salaries, officers and employees, Senate, fiscal year 1947,*
5 *\$50,000.*

6 *For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and*
7 *investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation*
8 *to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may be fixed*
9 *by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate,*
10 *but not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, fiscal year*
11 *1947, \$100,000: Provided, That no part of this appropria-*
12 *tion shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses*
13 *except in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence*
14 *Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.*

15 *For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, ex-*
16 *clusive of labor, fiscal year 1947, \$200,000.*

17 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

18 *For payment to Florence I. Gerlach, widow of Charles*
19 *L. Gerlach, late a Representative from the State of Penn-*
20 *sylvania, \$12,500.*

21 *For payment to Howard A. Norman and Evelyn*
22 *Norman Carlson, son and daughter of Fred Norman, late*
23 *a Representative from the State of Washington, \$12,500.*

24 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

25 *For an additional amount for salaries of officers and em-*

1 ployees, House of Representatives, required by reason of
 2 the enactment of the "Legislative Reorganization Act of
 3 1946", fiscal year 1947, \$110,000.

4 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

5 Reporting hearings: For an additional amount for
 6 stenographic reports of hearings of committees other than
 7 special and select committees, fiscal year 1947, \$30,000.

8 THE JUDICIARY

9 UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

10 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
 11 year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$5,600.

12 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

13 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
 14 "Salaries", \$7,500.

15 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

16 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

17 OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

18 *Salaries and expenses: The limitation on the amount*
 19 *which may be expended for traveling expenses, fiscal year*
 20 *1947, is hereby increased from "\$50,000" to \$70,000".*

21 WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

22 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
 23 year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses," War Assets Admin-
 24 istration, \$75,000,000, to be derived from the special fund

1 account in the Treasury established by the First Deficiency
2 Appropriation Act, 1946.

3 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

4 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

5 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

6 There are hereby transferred from the appropriation
7 "Grants to States for Maternal and Child Health Services,
8 Social Security Administration, 1947," sums as follows:

9 To:

10 Venereal diseases: For an additional amount, fiscal year
11 1947, for "Venereal diseases", \$23,400.

12 Tuberculosis: For an additional amount, fiscal year
13 1947, for "Tuberculosis", \$15,600.

14 Communicable diseases: For an additional amount, fiscal
15 year 1947, for "Communicable diseases", \$99,100.

16 Hospitals and medical care: For an additional amount,
17 fiscal year 1947, for "Hospitals and medical care", \$242,500.

18 Foreign quarantine service: For an additional amount,
19 fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign quarantine service", \$10,400.

20 National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For
21 an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "National In-
22 stitute of Health, operating expenses", \$8,200.

23 Salaries and miscellaneous expenses: For an additional
24 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and miscellaneous
25 expenses", \$8,700.

1 Officers of International Health Relations: For an addi-
2 tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Office of International
3 Health Relations", \$5,400.

4 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

5 Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:
6 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries,
7 Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", \$375,000,
8 and the limitation on the amount which may be expended
9 from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund
10 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
11 tion Act, 1947, is hereby increased by \$436,100, the whole
12 to be accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That any sums
13 received by the Administrator as payment for services per-
14 formed for any department or agency of the Government by
15 persons whose salaries are paid from said fund shall be de-
16 posited to the credit of the fund and be available, during the
17 fiscal year in which such sums are received, for the same
18 purposes.

19 Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Administration:
20 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Miscella-
21 neous expenses, Social Security Administration", \$150,000.

22 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

23 Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency: For an
24 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Traveling expenses,
25 Federal Security Agency", \$75,000.

1 Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency: For
 2 an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Printing and
 3 binding, Federal Security Agency", \$103,000.

4 *FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY*

5 *BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES*

6 *Veterans' educational facilities: For an additional*
 7 *amount for the completion of construction and installation*
 8 *of veterans' educational facilities, fiscal year 1947, \$20,-*
 9 *000,000, to be available until expended, but not to be avail-*
 10 *able for new projects after September 30, 1947, of which*
 11 *amount not to exceed \$750,000 shall be available for*
 12 *administrative expenses.*

13 *INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION*

14 *Penalty mail costs: For an additional amount, fiscal year*
 15 *1947, for "Penalty mail costs", \$2,500, to be derived by*
 16 *transfer from the appropriation "General expenses".*

17 *OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS*

18 *Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary, fiscal*
 19 *year 1947, for the operation and maintenance of the Office*
 20 *of Selective Service Records as authorized by the Act of*
 21 *March 31, 1947 (Public Law 26), including personal serv-*
 22 *ices in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic re-*
 23 *porting services; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle at*
 24 *a cost not exceeding \$2,000; \$5,103,000, with which amount*
 25 *the funds made available to said office by said Act shall be*

merged, of which total amount not to exceed \$44,000 shall be available for printing and binding, and not to exceed \$19,100 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The amount specified in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, for deposit in the Treasury by the Securities and Exchange Commission for cost of penalty mail is hereby increased from "\$13,875" to "\$16,100".

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for printing and binding, \$2,065.51.

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, The Tax Court of the United States", \$4,500.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, National Archives," fiscal year 1947, \$29,800.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

On the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to discharge \$641,832,080.64 of the indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by

1 canceling notes in such amount issued by the Corporation
2 to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 4 of
3 the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C.
4 713a-4).

5 FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

6 Supply and distribution of farm labor: The funds pro-
7 vided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944,
8 as amended and supplemented, are hereby continued available
9 through January 30, 1948, for carrying out the purposes of
10 said Act, as amended, and the Act of April 28, 1947 (Public
11 Law 40, Eightieth Congress), an Act providing for a six
12 months' extension and final liquidation of the farm labor
13 supply program; and, in addition to the amount continued
14 available, there is hereby appropriated for such purposes the
15 sum of \$6,000,000 to be merged with the funds hereby con-
16 tinued available. Not less than \$2,400,000 of such additional
17 funds shall be apportioned among the several States in the
18 manner and for the purposes specified in section 2 of the
19 Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944. In addition
20 to the amounts heretofore made available for administrative
21 expenses pursuant to section 3 of such Act, there is hereby
22 made available out of said funds the sum of \$300,000 for
23 such purposes: Provided, That not to exceed \$310,000 of the

1 *total funds remaining as of January 30, 1948, shall be avail-*
2 *able until June 30, 1948, for administrative and other ex-*
3 *penses, including personal services in the District of Columbia,*
4 *incident to the settlement of growers' and workers' contracts*
5 *and accounts, the collection of reimbursements due the Gov-*
6 *ernment, the payment of transportation and other obligations*
7 *outstanding, and the handling of other necessary fiscal and*
8 *administrative work in the final liquidation and disposition of*
9 *Government assets and liabilities under the program: Pro-*
10 *vided further, That not to exceed \$500,000 of the receipts*
11 *derived from sales of labor supply centers, labor homes, labor*
12 *camps, and facilities under the provisions of section 2 (d)*
13 *of the Act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 731), as*
14 *amended, shall be available for the payment of costs of the*
15 *liquidation of such labor supply centers, labor homes, labor*
16 *camps, and facilities, including personal services in the Dis-*
17 *trict of Columbia, and any appropriations or other funds*
18 *from which such costs have been advanced may be reimbursed*
19 *therefor from any such receipts, the net proceeds of such*
20 *sales to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States.*

21 FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

22 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: For an additional
23 amount, fiscal year 1947, for administrative expenses,
24 \$300,000, payable from the funds of the Corporation.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Establishment of air-navigation facilities", \$600,000.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities," \$160,000, of which not to exceed \$8,000 may be transferred to "General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics".

Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport," \$40,000, to be used for the dredging of the Washington National Airport channel.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: The limitation on the amount for cost of penalty mail, fiscal year 1947, is hereby increased from "\$4,500" to "\$6,000."

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Salaries and expenses, departmental: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, departmental," \$140,000, and the limitation upon the amount

1 which may be expended for personal services is hereby
2 increased from “\$2,700,000” to “\$2,840,000”.

3 Pay, commissioned officers: For an additional amount,
4 fiscal year 1947, for “Pay, commissioned officers”, \$150,000.

5 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

6 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

7 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and recon-
8 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For an
9 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for “Revested Oregon
10 and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon
11 Road grant lands, Oregon”, \$18,000.

12 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

13 Education of Indians: For an additional amount, fiscal
14 year 1947, for “Education of Indians”, \$250,000.

15 Conservation of health: For an additional amount, fiscal
16 year 1947, for “Conservation of health”, \$500,000.

17 Payment to Milton A. Johnson: For deposit by the Sec-
18 retary of the Treasury to the official trust fund checking ac-
19 count of the special disbursing agent, Yakima Indian Agency,
20 Toppenish, Washington, and for deposit to certain other ac-
21 counts pursuant to the Act of August 7, 1946 (Private Law
22 863), \$2,119.34.

23 MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

24 Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds): For an addi-
25 tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for “Relief of needy Indians

1 (tribal funds)", \$50,000, payable from funds on deposit
 2 to the credit of the particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That
 3 surplus potatoes purchased by the Commodity Credit Cor-
 4 poration of the Department of Agriculture may be made avail-
 5 able to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for seed and for the relief
 6 of needy Indians and that any funds appropriated for the wel-
 7 fare or relief of needy Indians shall be available for the trans-
 8 portation of potatoes so supplied.

9 Support of Indian schools (tribal funds): For an addi-
 10 tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Support of Indian
 11 schools (tribal funds)", \$200,000.

12 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

13 Gaging streams: For an additional amount, fiscal year
 14 1947, for "Gaging streams," \$90,000, and the amount that
 15 shall be available only for cooperation with States or munic-
 16 ipalities is hereby increased from "\$1,620,000" to "\$1,-
 17 710,000."

18 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

19 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

20 Traveling expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
 21 year 1942, for "Traveling expenses", \$194.81.

22 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For an additional
 23 amount, fiscal year 1942, for "Salaries and expenses, Lands
 24 Division", \$1,539.04.

25 Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For an

1 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and
2 expenses, Antitrust Division", \$30,000.

3 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys and so forth:

4 For an additional amount fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and
5 expenses of district attorneys and so forth", \$50,000.

6 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

7 Medical and hospital service: For an additional amount,
8 fiscal year 1947, for "Medical and hospital service", \$21,000.

9 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

10 (Out of the Postal Revenues)

11 *FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT*

12 *OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL*

13 *Rural Delivery Service: For an additional amount for*
14 *Rural Delivery Service, fiscal year 1946, \$75,000.*

15 For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post
16 Office Department for the fiscal year 1947, as follows:

17 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF
18 COLUMBIA

19 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

20 Salaries, Office of Budget and Administrative Planning,
21 \$3,000, to be derived by transfer from "Salaries, Bureau of
22 Accounts, 1947".

23 Salaries, Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General,
24 \$23,900.

1 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

3 Personal or property damage claims, \$85,000.

4 Adjusted losses and contingencies, \$25,500.

5 OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

6 Clerks, \$16,000.

7 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

8 *Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For an addi-*
 9 *tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Clerks, first- and sec-*
 10 *ond-class post offices", \$7,100,000, and, in addition,*
 11 *\$2,900,000 to be derived by transfer in the following respec-*
 12 *tive amounts from the appropriations "Salaries, Office of*
 13 *the Third Assistant Postmaster General", \$16,000; "Sal-*
 14 *aries, Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General",*
 15 *\$10,000; "Salaries, Office of the Chief Inspector", \$12,000;*
 16 *"Salaries, Bureau of Accounts", \$32,000; "Salaries of*
 17 *inspectors", \$75,000; "Post-office inspectors, travel and mis-*
 18 *cellaneous expenses", \$5,000; "Contract station service",*
 19 *\$200,000; "Clerks, third-class post offices", \$200,000;*
 20 *"Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices",*
 21 *\$50,000; "Special-delivery compensation and fees",*
 22 *\$300,000; and "Rural Delivery Service", \$2,000,000.*

23 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices,
 24 \$500,000.

25 City delivery carriers, ~~\$28,018,800~~ \$28,800,000.

1 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Star route service, \$721,000, *and, in addition, \$152,000*
3 *to be derived by transfer from "Domestic Air Mail Service".*

4 Star route and air mail service, Alaska, \$75,000.

5 Railroad transportation and mail messenger service,
6 \$10,000,000, *and, in addition, \$2,500,000 to be derived by*
7 *transfer from "Domestic Air Mail Service".*

8 Railway mail service, \$4,554,800, *and, in addition,*
9 *\$3,090,000 to be derived by transfer from "Domestic Air*
10 *Mail Service".*

11 Foreign mail transportation, \$11,691,000, *and, in addi-*
12 *tion, \$3,273,000 to be derived by transfer from "Domestic*
13 *Air Mail Service".*

14 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance, \$403,000.

15 *Railway Mail Service, travel expenses: For an addi-*
16 *tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Railway Mail Service,*
17 *travel expenses", \$13,000, to be derived by transfer from*
18 *"Domestic Air Mail Service".*

19 Indemnities, international mail, \$3,000.

20 *Domestic Air Mail Service: The limitation on the*
21 *amount available for supervisory officials and clerks at field*
22 *headquarters is hereby increased from "\$106,000" to*
23 *"\$124,000".*

1 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Indemnities, domestic mail, \$800,000.

3 Unpaid money orders more than one year old, ~~\$127,000~~4 ~~\$441,000~~.

5 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

6 Rent, light, power, fuel and water, \$160,000.

7 Pneumatic-tube service, New York City and Boston,

8 \$31,000.

9 Vehicle service, ~~\$2,996,700~~ \$3,506,700, and, in addi-
 10 tion, \$30,000 to be derived by transfer from "Transportation
 11 of equipment and supplies".

12 PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

13 Operating supplies, public buildings, \$151,200.

14 PROVISION RELATING TO EXISTING APPROPRIATION

15 FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

16 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

17 Payment of rewards: The appropriation "Payment of
 18 rewards" for the fiscal year 1947 is hereby made available
 19 for prior fiscal years.

20 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

21 FOREIGN SERVICE

22 Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: For neces-
 23 sary expenses of the Foreign Service, fiscal year 1947,
 24 \$2,900,000 for transfer to and consolidation with other
 25 appropriations established to carry out the provisions of the

1 Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724) in such
2 amounts as the Secretary of State may deem necessary.

3 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

4 United States contributions to international commis-
5 sions, congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount,
6 fiscal year 1947, for "United States contributions to inter-
7 national commissions, congresses, and bureaus," as follows:
8 International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs,
9 \$13,395; International Union of Chemistry, \$675; Inter-
10 national Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts.
11 \$2,513; in all \$16,583.

12 United States participation in United Nations: For
13 an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "United States
14 participation in United Nations," \$4,195,347, of which
15 amount, \$1,824,500 shall be available for advance to the
16 United Nations working capital fund, and the balance of
17 \$2,370,847 shall be available for contribution to the 1946
18 budget of the United Nations.

19 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

20 FISCAL SERVICE

21 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

22 Salaries (reimbursable): For an additional amount,
23 fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries, Office of Treasurer of United
24 States (Federal Reserve notes, reimbursable)", \$70,000.

1 COAST GUARD

2 Pay and allowances: For an additional amount, fiscal
3 year 1947, for "Pay and allowances," Coast Guard,
4 \$3,790,000, and \$1,060,000 to be derived by transfer from
5 "General expenses, 1947".

6 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

7 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
8 year 1946, for "Printing and binding," Bureau of Cus-
9 toms, \$37,000.

10 BUREAU OF THE MINT

11 Medals for Generals Pershing and Mitchell: For carry-
12 ing out the provisions of Private Laws 831 and 884, ap-
13 proved August 7, 1946, and August 8, 1946, respectively,
14 fiscal years 1947 and 1948, \$4,900.

15 WAR DEPARTMENT

16 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

17 THE PANAMA CANAL

18 *Sanitation, Canal Zone, Panama Canal: For an addi-*
19 *tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Sanitation, Canal*
20 *Zone, Panama Canal", \$450,000, to remain available until*
21 *expended.*

22 TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS

23 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal
24 year 1947, to meet increased pay costs authorized by the
25 Acts of March 6, 1946 (Public Law 317) ; May 21, 1946

(Public Law 386) ; May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390) ; July 5, 1946 (Public Law 491) ; July 31, 1946 (Public Laws 567, 568, and 577) ; and August 1, 1946 (Public Law 582) ; and other legislation enacted during or applicable to said fiscal year authorizing increases in pay of Government officers and employees, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Library of Congress:

“Salaries, Library, proper”, \$245,900, and \$36,100 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation “printing catalog cards, 1947.”

Copyright Office: “Salaries”, \$65,000.

Legislative Reference Service: “Salaries”, \$50,000.

Distribution of printed cards: “Salaries and expenses”, \$29,700.

Index to State legislation: “Salaries and expenses”, \$8,500.

Union catalogs: “Salaries and expenses”, \$11,800.

Library building: “salaries”, \$57,700.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office of Government Reports, \$49,500.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Civil Service Commission: “Salaries and expenses”, \$1,000,000.

1 Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and
2 expenses", \$651,900.

3 Federal Power Commission:

4 "Salaries and expenses", \$330,000;

5 "Flood control surveys", \$24,000.

6 National Archives: "Salaries and expenses", \$148,600.

7 National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries", \$384,000
8 and \$20,000 to be derived by transfer from "Miscellaneous
9 expenses, 1947" and \$8,000 to be derived by transfer from
10 "Penalty mail, 1947."

11 Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$124,000.

12 United States Maritime Commission:

13 "Construction fund" (increase of \$1,800,000 in the
14 limitation upon the amount of this fund which may be
15 used for personal services) ;

16 "Maritime Training" (increase of \$40,000 in the
17 limitation upon the amount of this fund which may be
18 used for administrative expenses) .

19 FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

20 Reconstruction Finance Corporation: "Administrative
21 expenses" (increase of \$3,570,000 in the limitation upon the
22 amount of the corporate funds which may be used for admin-
23 istrative expenses) .

24 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

25 Office of the Administrator: "Salaries and expenses",

1 \$33,800, to be derived by transfer from "Public Works Ad-
2 ministration liquidation, 1947".

3 Bureau of Community Facilities:

4 "War public works (community facilities) liquida-
5 tion" (increase of \$100,000 in authorization to expend
6 unobligated balances).

7 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

8 Federal Home Loan Bank Administration: "Salaries and
9 expenses" (increase of \$140,000 in the limitation upon the
10 amount of the corporate or other funds which may be used
11 for administrative expenses).

12 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation:
13 "Administrative expenses" (increase of \$18,000 in the limi-
14 tation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may
15 be used for administrative expenses).

16 Federal Public Housing Authority: "Salaries and ex-
17 penses" (increase of \$1,900,000 in the limitation upon the
18 amount of the corporate or other funds which may be used
19 for administrative expenses).

20 Defense Homes Corporation: "Administrative ex-
21 penses" (increase of \$8,000 in the limitation upon the
22 amount of the corporate funds which may be used for admin-
23 istrative expenses).

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 Office of the Secretary:

3 “Salaries”, \$174,000;

4 “War agency liquidation”, \$15,000;

5 “Office of Solicitor”, \$36,200;

6 “Division of Territories and Island Possessions”,
7 \$21,600;

8 “Oil and Gas Division”, \$25,000;

9 “Soil and moisture conservation operations”,
10 \$97,000;

11 “Commission of Fine Arts”, \$910;

12 Bureau of Land Management:

13 “Salaries and expenses (Grazing Service)”,
14 \$38,900;15 “Salaries and expenses (General Land Office)”,
16 \$134,700;17 “Surveying public lands (General Land Office)”,
18 \$43,300;19 “Salaries and expenses, branch of field examina-
20 tion (General Land Office)”, \$34,600;21 “Salaries and expenses of district land offices (Gen-
22 eral Land Office)”, \$26,000;23 “Revested Oregon and California Railroad and re-
24 conveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon
25 (reimbursable) (General Land Office)”, \$27,800;

1 “Range improvements on public lands outside of
2 grazing districts (receipt limitation) (General Land
3 Office) ”, \$2,000;

4 “Protection and management of the timber re-
5 sources of the public domain (General Land Office)”,
6 \$22,100;

7 Bureau of Indian Affairs:

8 “Salaries and expenses”, \$132,700;

9 “Salaries and expenses, district offices”, \$35,000;

10 “Salaries and expenses, reservation administration”,
11 \$411,700;

12 “Alaska native service”, \$200,000;

13 “Education of Indians”, \$889,700;

14 “Conservation of health”, \$610,000;

15 “Welfare of Indians”, \$9,800;

16 “Management, Indian forest and range resources”,
17 \$89,400;

18 “Agriculture and stock raising”, \$69,200;

19 “Development of Indian arts and crafts”, \$2,700;

20 “Irrigation and drainage”, \$18,700;

21 “Administration of Indian tribal affairs (from tribal
22 funds, \$9,700) ”;

23 “Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (from tribal
24 funds, \$8,400) ”;

1 “Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal
2 officers, Wisconsin (from tribal funds, \$4,900) ”;

3 “Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers,
4 Oklahoma (from tribal funds, \$23,600) ”;

5 Bureau of Reclamation:

6 Reclamation fund, special fund:

7 “Salaries and expenses (other than project
8 offices) ”, \$360,000;

9 “Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California
10 (from power revenues, \$21,000) ”;

11 “Yuma project, Arizona-California”, \$10,200;

12 “Central Valley project, California (from power
13 revenues, \$49,300) ”;

14 “Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado
15 (from power revenues, \$9,400) ”;

16 “Boise project, Idaho”, \$10,000;

17 “Minidoka project, Idaho (from power reve-
18 nues, \$7,400) ”;

19 “Minidoka project, Idaho”, \$2,000;

20 “North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming
21 (from power revenues, \$5,000) ”;

22 “Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas (from
23 power revenues, \$5,300) ”;

24 “Owyhee project, Oregon”, \$9,500;

25 “Klamath project, Oregon-California”, \$9,500;

“Columbia Basin project, Washington (from power revenues, \$41,200) ”;

“Yakima project, Washington”, \$21,500;

“Kendrick project, Wyoming (from power revenues, \$8,200) ”;

“Riverton project, Wyoming”, \$6,000;

Colorado River Dam fund: “Boulder Canyon project”, \$62,800;

“Geological Survey”, \$62,900;

Bureau of Mines:

There are hereby transferred from “Mineral Mining Investigations, Bureau of Mines, 1947”, sums as follows:

To:

“Salaries and expenses”, \$12,600;

“Coal-mine inspections and investigations”, \$11,900;

“Building and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania”, \$15,000;

“Economics of mineral industries”, \$23,000;

“National Park Service”, \$666,600;

“Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks”, \$65,900;

Fish and Wildlife Service: “Salaries and expenses”, \$579,100;

1 Government in the Territories:

2 Territory of Alaska: "Expenses of the offices of the
3 Governor and the Secretary", \$2,800;

4 Territory of Hawaii: "Expenses of the offices of
5 the Governor and the Secretary", \$1,500;

6 Government of the Virgin Islands:

7 "Salaries of the Governor and employees",
8 \$27,800;

9 "Salaries and expenses of the agricultural sta-
10 tion", \$5,500;

11 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

12 Legal activities and general administration:

13 "Office of the Attorney General", \$86,000;

14 "Administrative Division", \$78,000, and \$50,000
15 to be derived by transfer from "Cost of handling penalty
16 mail, Department of Justice, 1947", and \$40,000 to be
17 derived by transfer from "Fees of witnesses, 1947";

18 "Tax Division", \$83,000;

19 "Criminal Division", \$95,000;

20 "Claims Division", \$174,000;

21 "Salaries and expenses, Customs Division",
22 \$21,800;

23 "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division",
24 \$159,000;

25 "Examination of judicial offices", \$9,000;

1 “Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field”,
2 \$19,500;

3 “Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so
4 forth”, \$596,700;

5 “Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth”,
6 \$13,800;

7 “Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth”,
8 \$450,800;

9 “Pay and expenses of bailiffs”, \$15,000;

10 Federal Bureau of Investigation:

11 “Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution
12 of crimes”, \$1,032,000;

13 “Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution
14 of crimes (emergency)”, \$2,168,000;

15 Immigration and Naturalization Service: “Salaries and
16 expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service”,
17 \$2,887,000;

18 Federal Prison System:

19 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons”, \$26,500,
20 and \$18,500 to be derived by transfer from “Support of
21 United States Prisoners, 1947”;

22 “Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional in-
23 stitutions”, \$1,389,000:

24 “Medical and hospital service”, \$116,000;

25 Office of Alien Property: “Administrative expenses”

(increase of \$393,000 in the limitation upon the amount of Alien Property funds which may be used for administrative expenses) .

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of the Secretary of State:

“Salaries”, \$2,980,000 and sums to be derived by transfers from “United States participation in United Nations, 1947”, \$250,000; “Cost of handling penalty mail, Department of State, 1947”, \$20,000; and “United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus, 1947”, \$10,000;

“Passport agencies”, \$9,500;

International obligations:

“International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada”, \$4,500;

“Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission, United States and Canada”, \$4,300;

Institute of Inter-American Affairs: “Administrative expenses” (increase of \$74,400 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses) ;

Inter-American Educational Foundation, Inc.: “Administrative expenses” (increase of \$15,000 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses) .

WAR DEPARTMENT

Civil functions of the War Department:

Quartermaster Corps: "Cemeterial expenses",

\$48,000;

Signal Corps: "Alaska Communication System",

\$53,000;

The Panama Canal:

"Civil government", \$357,000;

SEC. 201. The restrictions contained within appropriations or affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1947, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services or for other purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by the Acts of March 6, 1946 (Public Law 317), May 21, 1946 (Public Law 386), May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390), July 5, 1946 (Public Law 491), July 31, 1946 (Public Laws 567, 568, and 577), and August 1, 1946 (Public Law 582), and other legislation enacted during or applicable to the fiscal year 1947 authorizing increased pay for civilian employees of the Government.

TITLE III—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATION

The amount made available to the Federal Public Housing Authority for "Annual contributions, fiscal year,

1 1947", is hereby reduced in the amount of \$2,500,000;
2 such amount to be carried to the surplus fund and covered
3 into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act.

4 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 400. No appropriation or fund made available by
6 this or any other appropriation Act to the executive de-
7 partments and establishments, including corporations, for
8 personal services shall be available to pay any increased cost
9 resulting from the allocation or reallocation hereafter of a
10 position to a higher grade, or resulting from the creation of a
11 new position, if such increased cost would result in an in-
12 crease in the total obligations on an annual basis under
13 such appropriation or fund: *Provided*, That this prohibition
14 shall not apply to the initial creation of positions to carry
15 out new programs or functions for which specific appro-
16 priations are made available.

17 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in
18 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
19 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
20 the United States or who is a member of an organization
21 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
22 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
23 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
24 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force

1 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-
2 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
3 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of
4 this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
5 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
6 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
7 the Government of the United States, or that such person
8 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
9 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
10 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
11 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
12 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
13 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
14 against the Government of the United States, or who ad-
15 vocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
16 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
17 States by force or violence and accepts employment the
18 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
19 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
20 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
21 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
22 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
23 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

1 SEC. 402. This Act may be cited as the “Second Defi-
2 ciency Appropriation Act, 1947”.

Passed the House of Representatives May 2, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 176

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3245

[Report No. 175]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

MAY 5 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

May 15 (legislative day, April 21), 1947
Reported with amendments

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 19, 1947
For actions of May 16, 1947
30th-1st, No. 93

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Cotton.....	5			Wool.....	9

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed 2nd deficiency appropriation bill. Senate received from Interior proposed bill "to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell timber within the Tongass National Forest." Senate debated National Science Foundation bill.

SENATE

1. **SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947.** Passed as reported this bill, H.R. 3245 (pp. 5564-7). Sens. Bridges, Brooks, Gurney, Ball, Hayden, and Tydings were appointed conferees (p. 5567). Inserted an authorization for the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel \$641,832,080.64 of the indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and \$6,000,000 to carry out Public Law 40 providing for six months' extension and final liquidation of the farm labor supply program (Budget estimate, \$10,000,000). The following items affecting the Department were not changed: \$300,000 additional for administrative expenses of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation payable from corporation funds, and a general provision waiving limitations on the amounts that may be expended for personal services or transferred between appropriations or authorizations to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs.
2. **FARM LABOR.** Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$10,000,000 for carrying out Public Law 40, 80th Cong., providing for six months' extension and final liquidation of the farm labor supply program (S. Doc. 55) (p. 5541). To Appropriations Committee.
3. **NATIONAL FORESTS.** Received from the Interior Department a draft of proposed legislation "to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell timber within the Tongass National Forest." To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 5541.)
4. **RESEARCH.** Continued debate on S. 526, the National Science Foundation Bill (pp. 5535-41, 4457, 5549-64, 4467-76). Rejected an amendment by Sen. Kilgore, W.Va., on mandatory amounts to be distributed to the various States (p. 5541).
5. **COTTON.** Sen. Maybank, S.C., inserted his recent address before the American Cotton Manufacturers Assoc. on the position of U.S. cotton and cotton goods in the world market, a letter from England explaining conditions there on the import of cotton from the U.S., and tables comparing the U.S. cotton industry with that of other countries (pp. 5543-6).
6. **TRANSPORTATION.** Sen. Reed, Kans., made a report on behalf of the subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on the "freight-car crisis in the United States" (pp. 5547-9).

7. RECESSED until Mon., May 19 (p. 5576).

BILL INTRODUCED

8. ELECTRIFICATION. S. 1305, by Sen. Knowland, Calif., to amend the Federal Power Act so as to provide that the States may apply for reservation of portions of power sites released for entry, location, or selection to the States for highway purposes. To Public Works Committee. (p. 5542.)

COMMITTEE HEARINGS Released by G.P.O.

9. WOOL. S. 103, S. 814, and S. 917, price support program for wool. Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

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COMMITTEE-HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for May 19: S. Expenditures in the Executive Departments, technical information and service bill; S. Public Lands, Reclamation Act amendments; H. Agriculture, food shortage (ex.); H. Public Lands, land-grant repealer re Los Angeles; S. Appropriations, Interior appropriation bill; conference on Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill; H. Appropriations, Government corporations and independent offices appropriations bills (ex.); H. Banking and Currency, RFC extension:

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kansas has said. If I created a different impression by using the \$500,000,000 atom-bomb experiment as an illustration, I will say that I did not mean to create such an impression.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator from Massachusetts did leave the impression that that was what we were undertaking.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. These funds are to be used for basic research spread out in different places, and primarily for basic research rather than applied research.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Then I do not quite see why the Senator from Massachusetts has so much objection to the amendment. The amendment, from my point of view, is significant when coupled with the administrative set-up proposed by the bill, as opposed to the administrative set-up contained in the bill we had under consideration last year. If the administration of the Foundation were to be like that proposed in the bill considered last year, I would not be nearly so much interested in the amendment. But the bill would place the administration of the Foundation into the hands of an autonomous body completely dissociated from any control by the Government, into the hands of a small group of scientists, and yet the Senator objects to such a provision as that contained in the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon. I think the amendment is much more important under the kind of administration proposed in the pending bill than it would have been in the bill considered last year.

I do not know whether the Senate will vote to change the form of administration. I intend to vote to change the administrative set-up. I told the Senator from New Jersey in the beginning that while I was in favor of the bill and willing to sponsor it, I reserved the right to disagree respecting the administrative set-up contained in it. The Senator from Massachusetts acted as chairman in the conference last year when we worked out the compromise on that very point. I remember very well that the Senator from Massachusetts was there at the time and I thought we had reached an agreement respecting the administration of the Foundation. As I previously said, the proposed set-up makes the amendment particularly significant.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. In reply to the Senator from Arkansas I will say that the reason I object to the amendment is because it requires for every year at least 50 different set-ups at 50 different places where the fund must be used.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I do not agree with that statement. The amendment does not contain any such requirement. The distribution is subject to the approval of the Foundation.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I respectfully say to the Senator from Arkansas and to the Senator from Oregon that the amendment as drawn provides that:

Two-fifths shall be apportioned among the States in equal shares.

And then the amendment proceeds with other language. That language, in

my humble judgment, means that including Puerto Rico and Alaska there shall be 50 equal apportionments made before distribution of the first quarter of the fund is made.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Massachusetts is quite wrong on that point. I believe the remainder of the amendment makes very clear that applicants for funds must meet the standards laid down by the Foundation before they receive a dollar.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I should like—

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair respectfully calls the attention of Senators who are on their feet to the fact that rule XIX provides that no Senator shall interrupt another Senator without first addressing the Chair. Does the Senator from Oregon yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I shall be glad to yield in a moment, but before I do so I wish to address myself to the Senator from Arkansas who comes to us from having been the president of a great State university. I think his valued judgment on such matters as that now pending before us is entitled to very great weight, because he has had first hand experience with the administrative problem in trying to develop a science faculty and a scientific research program on the campus of the State university. I should like to say that in my opinion the Senator from Arkansas has just now made one of the finest contributions that have been made to the debate on the pending bill. I should like to ask him a question. Does he agree with me that, without my amendment, there will be very great danger that science teachers on small college and university campuses will be encouraged to leave them and go to institutions which are more adequately financed as the result of appropriations made to them by the National Science Foundation which is provided for in the bill?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I certainly do agree with that view. As I stated, that would be especially true in view of the administration of the fund. If the bill contained the check which I believe existed in the administration of the Foundation which was provided for in the bill before us last year, then the institutions interested at least could present their case and know that they would have a hearing. But in view of the provisions of the pending measure, what the Senator says respecting his amendment is especially appropriate. His amendment is particularly significant in connection with the bill as it is now written. That is not a reflection on anyone's motives. In the nature of the case the more adequately financed institutions would act as magnets. Necessarily the ambitious young men and those best qualified would be dragged toward the most adequately financed institutions. That is the nature of the bill itself.

Mr. MORSE. That would have an effect on the educational standards of the institutions, and it would have the effect of drawing students to the most adequately financed institutions, would it not?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I think it would.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to say, before yielding to my friend the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], who desires to have an appropriation bill considered, that I have only three other items I wish to present, and then I shall have concluded, unless I am interrupted by Senators with a running debate. I think I shall close in a very few minutes if I am allowed to proceed with the three items I have on my desk.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I merely wished to point out again, as I did yesterday, that not only would that magnet attract the students, but we had the same experience during the war in the allocation of scientific research contracts. We drained practically all the scientific talent from smaller institutions. That was all right, because we were approaching a different goal and we wanted to get the job done. Now, in peacetime, we are trying to develop the peacetime scientific potential. As the Senator from Arkansas says, it is an entirely different thing.

Constantly in the debates there is the implication that it will be mandatory to send funds to the States. It should be again called to the attention of the Senate that under the Kilgore amendment, or my amendment, or the amendment of the Senator from Oregon, none of the funds would be expended in any State unless the program fitted within the policy of the Foundation. That is why I cannot see any objection to the amendment.

Let me add that this question was before the Senate last year. The Senator from Oregon is surely consistent, because he made a similar argument last year, as did former Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], myself, and others. The question was threshed out in the Senate and settled. This provision was placed in the bill last year after a long series of conferences with scientists and other witnesses, after representations from the land-grant colleges and from the State universities as well as other universities. It was decided that this was the best way to administer the funds, so that educational institutions could go along with the bill and urge its passage.

This year the Senate committee held no hearings. It was not necessary. But the new bill does not make this provision. That is the history of this part of the legislation. Last year after all the hearings everyone was agreed. The land-grant schools agreed to support the bill because of its basic principles, with this type of amendment in it. The heads of universities and other institutions in every State of the Union said it was a fine bill with that provision in it. They said, "We want to participate in making America scientifically great." Why the provision is not in the present bill I do not know. I heartily agree with the Senator from Oregon that either his amendment or the Kilgore amendment

should be in the bill. It would make it a much better bill, which would command more nearly universal support in all the educational institutions of the country.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. KILGORE. I heartily agree with what the Senator from Washington has said. I should like to propound a question to the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], based upon his experience as the head of a great university.

It has been my experience in the past, in connection with questions of research in my own State university and others, that all too frequently work has been started which needed a little additional encouragement and help so that it could proceed. There have been contributions from State university funds, and some outside help in carrying on programs of basic research on certain subjects peculiar to the area in which the university was located and the territory to be served. At the same time, the youth of that area were trained to take care of the scientific needs of the industries of the area. Has not that been the Senator's experience?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I agree with the Senator. I must confess that we have not had much in the way of funds for research in our State.

Mr. KILGORE. That is true.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Yesterday I mentioned a very unusual example of research in nutrition by a man supported by the general educational fund at the university. I am sure that each State has its own peculiar problems. The effect which the Senator has in mind is the inspiration of our young men in all the States to undertake this type of work. If it is only a small project they quickly become familiar with it. I know that that is not being done now. The effect of the bill without such an amendment as is suggested would be to make it less likely that such a program would be carried on in the smaller State universities.

Mr. KILGORE. I agree with the Senator. For the benefit of the Senate I wish to relate an experience in my own State.

The State university has naturally been interested in coal. It has been handicapped in carrying on the necessary basic research. About 2 years ago Mr. Ickes, who was then Secretary of the Interior, made available a small sum for research work in the laboratories on coal, particularly in the field of reducing it to liquid fuel. I believe the sum made available was \$40,000 or \$50,000. Some really fine results were accomplished, and some excellent workers in that field were developed with a relatively small amount furnished by a Federal agency to stimulate the work and to hire a couple of good men to help the staff which had already been at work. It also furnished a little extra equipment which was necessary, and which previously available funds could not provide.

The research field could well be helped from local sources with proper en-

couragement; but without encouragement there will not be such help. We shall find research work for Arkansas, for example, being shipped to Massachusetts, and the Arkansas students will have a tough time getting in to carry on the research, whereas they could easily get into the University of Arkansas.

In addition, we could build up seedbeds of scientists in each of the universities, which would produce young scientists from all over the country, rather than in a few hothouses.

As the Senator well knows, the ability to take students in scientific courses is based upon the size of the laboratory, because every student requires so much space. If we can scatter them and let them take care of local problems, I think we can go farther. That is why I am so much in favor of making this amendment a part of the bill.

The Senator from Arkansas has referred to the change of controls. I do not believe that the State universities and the land-grant colleges knew of the changes which had been made in the bill. I think they thought the bill contained the same provisions as the bill we voted upon last year.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the Senator from New Hampshire has another engagement to keep later this evening, and I am glad to yield to him on condition that I do not lose the floor by so yielding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? If not, the Senator from New Hampshire is recognized upon the terms mentioned.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside for the consideration of the second deficiency appropriation bill. I make that request for one reason only. The report of the Appropriations Committee is unanimous. The bill contains funds for some departments which are in immediate need of funds. For example, in the Post Office Department and in some other departments the situation is urgent. I do not believe that there are any controversial issues in the bill, and I think it can be disposed of in a comparatively few minutes. I therefore make the unanimous-consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, was there any discussion in the committee as to the item relating to the Selective Service System?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes. We went into the subject of the selective service records.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Was that item reduced?

Mr. BRIDGES. No. It was included as requested for the purpose of completing the liquidation and establishing new State agencies for the storage of the records in 54 centers throughout the country, so as to make them available for

service work. The committee went into the subject at some length and granted the request of the Selective Service System for the amount asked.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I simply raise the question whether the unfinished business, which is being temporarily set aside, will, immediately upon conclusion of the bill which the Senator from New Hampshire wishes to have considered, be resumed, so that it will keep its place on the calendar?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be.

Mr. SMITH. If that is understood, I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from New Hampshire?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3245) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with; that it be read for amendment, and that the amendments of the committee be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—General appropriations—Legislative," on page 2, after line 2, to insert:

SENATE

Salaries, officers and employees, Senate, fiscal year 1947, \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 5, to insert:

For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, but not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, fiscal year 1947, \$100,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 14, to insert:

For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1947, \$200,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 17, to insert:

For payment to Florence I. Gerlach, widow of Charles L. Gerlach, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$12,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Executive Office of the Presi-

dent—Office for Emergency Management," on page 3, after line 16, to insert:

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

Salaries and expenses: The limitation on the amount which may be expended for traveling expenses, fiscal year 1947, is hereby increased from "\$50,000" to "\$70,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent offices," on page 6, after line 3, to insert:

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Veterans' educational facilities: For an additional amount for the completion of construction and installation of veterans' educational facilities, fiscal year 1947, \$20,000,000, to be available until expended, but not to be available for new projects after September 30, 1947, of which amount not to exceed \$750,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 12, to insert:

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Penalty mail costs: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Penalty mail costs", \$2,500, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "General expenses."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 16, to insert:

OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1947, for the operation and maintenance of the Office of Selective Service Records as authorized by the act of March 31, 1947 (Public Law 26), including personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle at a cost not exceeding \$2,000; \$5,103,000, with which amount the funds made available to said office by said act shall be merged, of which total amount not to exceed \$44,000 shall be available for printing and binding, and not to exceed \$19,100 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the act of June 28, 1944.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, after line 11, to insert:

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, The Tax Court of the United States," \$4,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture," on page 7, after line 20, to insert:

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

On the date of enactment of this act the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to discharge \$641,832,080.64 of the indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling notes in such amount issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 4 of the act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-4).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 4, to insert:

FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

Supply and distribution of farm labor: The funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended and

supplemented, are hereby continued available through January 30, 1948, for carrying out the purposes of said act, as amended, and the act of April 28, 1947 (Public Law 40, 80th Cong.), an act providing for a 6 months' extension and final liquidation of the farm labor supply program; and, in addition to the amount continued available, there is hereby appropriated for such purposes the sum of \$6,000,000 to be merged with the funds hereby continued available. Not less than \$2,400,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner and for the purposes specified in section 2 of the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944. In addition to the amounts heretofore made available for administrative expenses pursuant to section 3 of such act, there is hereby made available out of said funds the sum of \$300,000 for such purposes: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$310,000 of the total funds remaining as of January 30, 1948, shall be available until June 30, 1948, for administrative and other expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, incident to the settlement of growers' and workers' contracts and accounts, the collection of reimbursements due the Government, the payment of transportation and other obligations outstanding, and the handling of other necessary fiscal and administrative work in the final liquidation and disposition of Government assets and liabilities under the program: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500,000 of the receipts derived from sales of labor-supply centers, labor homes, labor camps, and facilities under the provisions of section 2 (d) of the act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 731), as amended, shall be available for the payment of costs of the liquidation of such labor-supply centers, labor homes, labor camps, and facilities, including personal services in the District of Columbia, and any appropriations or other funds from which such costs have been advanced may be reimbursed therefor from any such receipts, the net proceeds of such sales to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, may I ask what is the amount of the appropriation for this item?

Mr. BRIDGES. Six million dollars.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. May I ask the Senator from New Hampshire if that is the new budget estimate or the old one?

Mr. BRIDGES. The budget estimate was not before the Senate committee when this item was considered, because we were endeavoring to get it into this bill in order to take care of the farm-labor situation. The amount originally requested was \$10,000,000. As the Senator recalls, the amount which we discussed yesterday afternoon was six and one-half million dollars, and we agreed on the \$6,000,000 figure as a reasonable solution.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. This is a new item for which a budget estimate has not yet been received?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes. It is on the way up; but when the committee acted on it, it did so without the substance of a budget estimate.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Are there any other items in the bill in that status?

Mr. BRIDGES. No; that is the only one we acted on without a budget estimate, and that was due only to the emergency of the situation.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes; I understand that.

Mr. BRIDGES. I might say that the community facilities item was based on

a previous budget estimate. It was \$20,000,000. That was not in this particular bill. It had been provided for previously.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That was a budget estimate which was submitted in connection with the first deficiency bill?

Mr. BRIDGES. And was rejected.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. There was a budget estimate for that item?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Are there any new estimates as to any other items which were not included in the President's original budget?

Mr. BRIDGES. No.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. This \$6,000,000 item is the only one?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to committee amendment on page 8, after line 4.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I want to return to the selective-service record amendment. It seems to me it is quite unusual these days to give an agency exactly what it asks for. This involves quite a lot of money, merely to liquidate an agency. This might be a very good place to save a little money. I am not under the impression that the efficiency of the organization in my State justifies giving them everything they want. This is one of the few items in which a Government agency has been given what it asked.

Mr. BRIDGES. In answer to the Senator from Arkansas, I have always, as the Senator knows, been on the side of pruning down, and in general the criticism would be that I think Government agencies have too much money. But as to this item, as the evidence showed, that following liquidation it would be necessary to provide storage places and agencies in the States so that the records could be serviced for a period of 5 years. When we started the hearings certain Senators on the committee felt, as the testimony unfolded, that as there were some 15,000,000 men in the service, as there were a great many more who were rejected and who did not get into the service, and as from time to time the Selective Service received thousands and tens of thousands of requests for checking on service records, General Hershey and others testified that the records must be kept alive and that each State should have a central agency and records should be stored there so that they could be referred to.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. How many employees will there be?

Mr. BRIDGES. Approximately 2,000 in the whole country.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Simply to look after records which are not active except as someone may write in concerning them?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I thought it was one of the purposes of the Senator from New Hampshire to cut down on personnel.

Mr. BRIDGES. It is. It is not very often that any Senator can stand on the floor and criticize me for being too generous with the Government's money, but in this instance I thought the witnesses

made a case for keeping the records in such shape and for servicing them in such a way as to make them available not only to governmental agencies but to others. We may have been too liberal; I do not know.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Is it not also true that this service is not under the War Department but is an independent agency not subject to any other department, and that General Hershey has the last word? In other words, it is his domain?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It struck me as being a little strange that with all the cutting which has been done this is practically the only item which has not been cut at all.

Mr. BRIDGES. The principal item of liquidation is the terminal leave of the employees of Selective Service due to an act of Congress, which is an item which must be taken care of, as long as we have it.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It seems to me that it could be handled for considerably less than the amount provided. I know they have retained a very large force.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I will say that the matter was under the charge of the Committee on Armed Services. The item is included as a terminal-leave item for employees of the Selective Service System. The Senate passed a bill to keep various stations in all the localities until July 1. The House cut out that item, so that when the Selective Service was terminated the local offices were terminated as of March 31. The records will all be stored in State houses or in State capitols of the 48 States. That requires help. The records are left in the respective States because of various State bonus laws and because of various demands made in connection with the men's service records. If my memory serves me correctly, it will require 2,000 employees throughout the entire country to service these records and to put them in such shape as to make it possible to answer the questions in regard to the bonus laws which still are coming in in very substantial numbers, particularly from States such as Illinois.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, there are only 48 offices, and I understand that 2,000 persons are required to answer those questions.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. There are 48 offices, plus the office in Washington, which is the centralized office; and the employees are required in order to make it possible to get these records in proper shape. I believe the number provided for is the smallest possible number, and is as small as the Committee on Armed Forces recommended to the Senate and to the House of Representatives, but the number was reduced by the action of the House of Representatives.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. As I understand it, was the amount which General Hershey requested.

Mr. BRIDGES. It was the appropriation requested in the Appropriations Committee.

Let me say that approximately 80 percent of the \$3,934,442 is to be paid out in a lump sum for terminal leave, in order that we may fulfill our obligation to the current employees. So, because of a previous act of Congress, we have no control over approximately 80 percent of the amount.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Did the Senator ever consider putting this matter under the jurisdiction of the Army, now that we are in peacetime? It would seem to me that that would be a wise thing to do.

Mr. BRIDGES. Of course, Congress passed the act, as the Senator knows; and we on the committee had nothing to do about that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Commerce," on page 10, after line 2, to strike out:

Establishment of air navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Establishment of air-navigation facilities", \$600,000.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I should like to inquire what the amendment will do to the Office of Civil Aeronautics. I notice that the amendment would delete an appropriation of \$600,000. What will be the effect of that action on the Office of Civil Aeronautics?

Mr. BRIDGES. It will delay, of course, or stop the purchase of certain additional equipment for air transportation facilities which was recommended for purchase at this time. The amendment will not do away with any existing facilities; it will simply defer such purchases.

Mr. REVERCOMB. In other words, the amendment will not cripple the Office of Civil Aeronautics and will not prevent it from proceeding with its work; is that correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. No; but the amendment will stop that Office from obtaining additional facilities, which it has recommended for acquisition at this time.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Let me say that I think one of the most important activities of the Government is to foster and give aid to the expansion of civil aeronautics. For that reason, I made my inquiry of the Senator from New Hampshire, because I am hopeful that we shall give all possible aid for the expansion and development of civil aeronautics, inasmuch as it is one of the great industries and enterprises susceptible and capable of development now that the war is over.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. I am interested in this item and in what the Senator has said about it and what he said yesterday, namely, that the Appropriations Committee in considering the bill next year may well consider the increase in costs. I point out that before the war two airports under municipal control were operated at a cost of \$15,000 and \$18,000, respectively, but the cost of operation after the war has been \$30,000 and \$36,000, respectively, with approximately the

same number of planes being operated; and it was further found that in the case of an airport operated at another city, the cost of operation before the war was \$18,000, and since the war the cost has been \$36,000. In other words, the cost of operation has apparently doubled, due primarily to the expansion which occurred during the war.

However, the testimony was that all the airports have now reduced their operations by approximately 60 or 70 percent in respect to the number of planes which are being operated, as compared to the number of planes which were being operated prior to and at the time of the end of the war.

I think the whole matter must be most carefully examined in respect to whether it is necessary for us to continue at this highly accelerated scale. I am not referring to the matter of facilities, which constitutes another problem which we must wrestle with as best we can, although I think we must see to it that the existing airports are properly equipped, before we begin to build more of them.

The President set aside \$40,000,000 which had been appropriated for use before July 1, and he did so in order that additional airports would not be built. I think the Appropriations Committee might well consider how far it should go in respect to providing more money for this purpose, before it is decided to use the \$40,000,000 which already has been appropriated and now is available.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I have the highest confidence in the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and in his committee. I simply make the point that we should take great care in respect to making appropriations for the expansion of civil aeronautics.

Mr. BRIDGES. I agree. I may say that if there is any question as to this matter, the regular appropriation bill will soon be before the Senate; and if we make a mistake in any way in regard to the action we take now, it can be corrected in connection with the regular appropriation bill, when the entire subject will be under consideration. Inasmuch as only a month and a half or a month and a quarter remain before the end of the present fiscal year, I do not think any serious situation will develop as a result of our present action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 10, after line 2.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 5, to strike out:

Maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities," \$160,000, of which not to exceed \$8,000 may be transferred to "General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Post Office Department—(out

of the postal revenues)," on page 13, after line 10, to insert:

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER
GENERAL

Rural Delivery Service: For an additional amount for Rural Delivery Service, fiscal year 1946, \$75,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General," on page 14, after line 7, to insert:

Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices," \$7,100,000, and, in addition, \$2,900,000 to be derived by transfer in the following respective amounts from the appropriations "Salaries, Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General," \$16,000; "Salaries, Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General," \$10,000; "Salaries, Office of the Chief Inspector," \$12,000; "Salaries, Bureau of Accounts," \$32,000; "Salaries of inspectors," \$75,000; "Post-office inspectors, travel and miscellaneous expenses," \$5,000; "Contract station service," \$200,000; "Clerks, third-class post offices," \$200,000; "Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices," \$50,000; "Special-delivery compensation and fees," \$300,000; and "Rural Delivery Service," \$2,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 25, after the word "carriers", to strike out "\$28,018,800" and insert "\$28,800,000."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, let me say that all these post office items arise as a result of the increased volume of mail over previous estimates made by the Post Office Department. Although, in my judgment, perhaps in some instances there has been certain laxity and perhaps there has been overemployment, and so forth, yet these items seem to represent the rock-bottom increases with which the Department can get by and still maintain the service up to June 30, because of the general increase in the volume of mail, which has been very substantial during the past few months.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 14, in line 25.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General," on page 15, line 2, after the figures "\$721,000", to insert "and, in addition, \$152,000 to be derived by transfer from 'Domestic Air Mail Service.'"

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 6, after the figures "\$10,000,000", to insert "and, in addition, \$2,500,000 to be derived by transfer from 'Domestic Air Mail Service.'"

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 8, after the figures "\$4,554,800", to insert "and, in addition, \$3,090,000 to be derived by transfer from 'Domestic Air Mail Service.'"

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 11, after the figures "\$11,691,000", to insert "and, in addition, \$3,273,000 to be derived by transfer from 'Domestic Air Mail Service.'"

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, after line 14, to insert:

Railway mail service, travel expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Railway mail service, travel expenses," \$13,000, to be derived by transfer from "Domestic air-mail service."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, after line 19, to insert:

Domestic air-mail service: The limitation on the amount available for supervisory officials and clerks at field headquarters is hereby increased from "\$106,000" to "\$124,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General," on page 16, line 3, after the words "one year old", to strike out "\$127,000" and insert "\$441,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General," on page 16, line 9, after "Vehicle service", to strike out "\$2,996,700" and insert "\$3,506,700, and, in addition, \$30,000 to be derived by transfer from 'Transportation of equipment and supplies.'"

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 14, to insert:

WAR DEPARTMENT
CIVIL FUNCTIONS
The Panama Canal

Sanitation, Canal Zone, Panama Canal: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Sanitation, Canal Zone, Panama Canal," \$450,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That concludes the committee amendments. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill H. R. 3245 was read the third time and passed.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, ask for a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BALL, Mr. HAYDEN, and Mr. TYDINGS conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Oregon for his courtesy in yielding for the consideration of the deficiency bill. In my opinion, it is a public service to get the bill through this afternoon.

Mr. MORSE. It was a great pleasure to yield to the Senator. I understand,

however, that some have suspected me of filibustering. I assure the Senator from New Hampshire that I shall soon be through with my remarks on the merits of the amendment now pending before the Senate.

Mr. BRIDGES. I am grateful to the Senator for having yielded.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 526) to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the next piece of evidence I wish to offer in support of the amendment is a letter received from the president of the University of Maine, Arthur A. Hauck, as follows:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
STATE UNIVERSITIES,
UNIVERSITY OF MAINE,
Orono, Maine, March 20, 1947.

The Honorable WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Committee on Labor and Public
Welfare,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: The members of the National Association of State Universities have gone on record as heartily approving the establishment of a National Science Foundation. They believe that the objects of such a foundation can best be achieved if the principle of geographic distribution by States of a portion of the research and development funds is incorporated in the legislation. The National Association of State Universities, therefore, strongly urges that there be included in the final bill provision for the geographic distribution of funds along lines suggested in section 5 (c) of Senate bill 525.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR A. HAUCK,
President.

Earlier this afternoon I offered another letter from the president of the University of Maine in support of the specific amendment which I have offered.

As my next bit of evidence, I wish to offer a statement of the Washington Association of Scientists as follows:

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTISTS,
Washington, D. C.

The Honorable Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In the near future you will be called upon to consider S. 526, a bill to establish a National Science Foundation. The Washington Association of Scientists has carefully analyzed Report No. 78, submitted to you by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare along with the bill. We should like to take this opportunity to commend the committee on the careful consideration it has given to this legislation. We are in agreement with all but four of its recommendations. This letter expresses our considered opinion on these four points.

We feel that the primary purpose of the National Science Foundation should be to expand the facilities and personnel now available to science. Your committee has stated that research contracts should be placed "wherever facilities and manpower offered the greatest hope of success." This policy, if pursued exclusively, will channel major benefits to already well-supported activities but will fail to develop potential facilities and personnel in presently undeveloped

areas. Scientific talent is likely to be found anywhere and may remain undiscovered and unutilized unless suitable training opportunities are widespread. We think, therefore, that a portion of each year's grants should be earmarked for aid to scientific training and research on a geographic and population basis. We agree with the statement that the bill is not primarily aimed to "subsidize educational and research institutions throughout the country." But the purpose of the National Science Foundation, as stated in the preamble of the bill, is "to promote the progress of science." We wish to urge most strongly that the progress of science depends upon the support of scientific training and research in educational institutions. Training facilities and research opportunities must be accessible to potential talent everywhere if the latter is not to be wasted. With these thoughts in mind, we recommend acceptance of the amendment to S. 526 submitted by Senator MORSE on April 2, 1947.

We are also concerned about the proposed administration of the National Science Foundation. S. 526, as it now stands, provides a part-time board of 24 members, steered by a 9-member executive committee, supervising a full-time director. Your committee's justification for this form of organization is that it offers the benefits to be derived from "the collective wisdom of a part-time board of scientists, educators, and men of public affairs." We fear, however, that this provision will result in divided responsibility and buck-passing within the Foundation, while, at the same time, make of it a virtually autonomous agency. We think that the Foundation should have a more centralized administrative authority and a direct line of responsibility to the President and Congress. Therefore, we favor a single administrator or a small commission. The advantages claimed for a large part-time board can be retained by providing a large, part-time board in a purely advisory capacity. It seems contrary to good public policy to place in the hands of part-time personnel the control of large sums of public money, particularly when the administrative personnel are at the same time potential beneficiaries. With a single administrator, effective action may be expected and Congress can accurately fix responsibility.

We feel that the position of your committee on the status of the social sciences is ambiguous. On the one hand, the committee "is cognizant of the impact of fundamental science on modern society and of the need for social science studies." On the other hand, it "rejected the proposal that the social sciences be included as a division of the Foundation at this time" because "the disciplines of the social sciences are not at this time sufficiently well-defined." Since the importance of the social sciences is acknowledged, the lag in their development constitutes the strongest argument for their support. The Washington Association of Scientists commends and supports the latitude given to the Foundation in establishing its divisional structure, but believes that if divisions for any of the sciences are to be specifically established in the bill, one for the social sciences should also be specifically established. Otherwise, support for the social sciences, so essential to the intelligent utilization of the advances of the natural sciences, may be regarded as a secondary matter and fail to receive proper attention.

We agree with your committee that science legislation should not contain patent provisions which tend "to establish a broad patent policy of the Government for all agencies." But we also believe that the Congress should not give over its responsibility for establishing patent policy to the National Science Foundation. Congress would

do this under the present provisions of S. 526.

Congress should establish patent policy for the specific problems likely to arise under the Foundation. We suggest that the bill be amended to provide that any invention, discovery, or finding produced in the course of research financed by the Foundation should be made freely available to the public and should, if patented, be freely dedicated to the public. This will simultaneously assure that the people as a whole, and not special groups, will be the beneficiaries of publicly financed research, and will discourage the withholding of scientifically valuable information pending the establishment of patent rights. Your committee argues in terms of the wartime experience that the granting of patent rights may be necessary to obtain cooperation in certain types of projects. This should not, however, be necessary in times of peace, and particularly in the fields of fundamental research which the Foundation is primarily to sponsor.

In summary, we recommend the passage of S. 526, amended as follows:

1. Distribution of a portion of the funds on a geographic and population basis.
2. Administration by a single administrator or small commission.
3. Recognition of the social sciences as of equal importance with the natural sciences.
4. Public dedication of patents resulting from Foundation-supported research.

We believe that these amendments are in the national interest and urge their introduction and support.

Respectfully yours,

RICHARD M. EMBERSON,
Chairman, Washington Association
of Scientists.

Mr. President, there are one or two points in the memorandum that I desire particularly to stress. I may say that I am not so much concerned as this group of scientists appear to be from their letter about a Foundation composed of 24 men, if, as the Senator from Arkansas pointed out, and I think also the junior Senator from Georgia and the Senator from West Virginia, we protect the institutions in the several States from what I think could very well develop into rather arbitrary action on the part of the National Foundation; because it is true—I think there is a great deal of merit in the argument made by the Senator from Arkansas—that when we create the Foundation, we do not retain very much control over it except for the amount of money we may appropriate. In other words, the control of Congress over it becomes very much a control of appropriations. I am not sure that that is a very sound procedure to follow; it certainly is not sound if there is not included anywhere in the law creating the Foundation some protection to the colleges in the respective States from arbitrary action on the part of the Foundation. For example, the Foundation, like all other institutions, is going to be composed of human beings. I think we owe it to the colleges and universities in our several States to give them the protection the two great national educational associations are asking for, in the evidence that I have submitted this afternoon, against the danger of being frozen out by the National Foundation, so far as allocating to specific projects in the State schools of scientific research the funds with which to carry on the projects.

It makes no difference how much proclaiming is done on the floor of the Senate; we cannot get away from the fact, by the record I have built up here citing the views of one educator after another, outstanding scientists, that there are many educators and many scientists who fear the effects of the bill in its present form if the amendment I am proposing is not adopted.

The next authority I want to cite, Mr. President, is Roger J. Williams, now professor of chemistry of the University of Texas. He has been one of the leading men of science in this country during the last 15 years, recognized in all chemical groups as one of the great chemists of America.

With respect to my amendment, he says this:

I think your amendment is an excellent one, and would favor its adoption on its merits, because it tends to decentralize research activity. During the war certain favored institutions were badly overcrowded with contracts, while others were entirely left out in the cold.

That is repeating, in a little different language, the views of another great American scientist who expresses the very fear to which I have directed attention, that the bill in its present form will result in unfair discrimination in the allotment of money—as he says, the fear that "certain favored institutions" will get more than their fair share of the fund.

I think it very unfortunate to enact legislation which will be looked upon by many men of science and many men in the field of education, in institutions which my amendment would affect, as a bill that is unfair to them. We have a good chance, it seems to me, by the adoption of the amendment I am proposing, to eliminate that cause of friction and misunderstanding among men of science and among various educators.

Mr. President, I wish, before summarizing my remarks, to propound a parliamentary inquiry. It is the desire of the junior Senator of Oregon to divide his amendment into two amendments. He would like to have a vote on the first part, that part ending on page 2, line 16 after the words "Puerto Rico," and he would then like to have the language starting on line 16 with the word "Of," and continuing through the rest of the amendment, considered as a different amendment. Is it necessary for the junior Senator from Oregon to move to divide his amendment?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the judgment of the Chair, the Senator has control of his own amendment, and may ask for a division.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask to have my amendment divided.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be divided.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Would that mean that the first part of the amendment would be considered first?

Mr. MORSE. That would be my desire.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3245

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 19, 1947

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-
5 ficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

2 LEGISLATIVE

3 (1) SENATE

4 (2) *Salaries, officers and employees, Senate, fiscal year 1947,*
 5 *\$50,000.*

6 (3) *For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and*
 7 *investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation*
 8 *to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may be fixed*
 9 *by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate,*
 10 *but not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, fiscal year*
 11 *1947, \$100,000: Provided, That no part of this appropria-*
 12 *tion shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses*
 13 *except in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence*
 14 *Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.*

15 (4) *For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, ex-*
 16 *clusive of labor, fiscal year 1947, \$200,000.*

17 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

18 (5) *For payment to Florence I. Gerlach, widow of Charles*
 19 *L. Gerlach, late a Representative from the State of Penn-*
 20 *sylvania, \$12,500.*

21 For payment to Howard A. Norman and Evelyn
 22 Norman Carlson, son and daughter of Fred Norman, late
 23 a Representative from the State of Washington, \$12,500.

24 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

25 For an additional amount for salaries of officers and em-

1 ployees, House of Representatives, required by reason of
 2 the enactment of the "Legislative Reorganization Act of
 3 1946", fiscal year 1947, \$110,000.

4 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

5 Reporting hearings: For an additional amount for
 6 stenographic reports of hearings of committees other than
 7 special and select committees, fiscal year 1947, \$30,000.

8 THE JUDICIARY

9 UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

10 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
 11 year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$5,600.

12 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

13 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
 14 "Salaries", \$7,500.

15 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

16 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

17 (6) OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

18 *Salaries and expenses: The limitation on the amount*
 19 *which may be expended for traveling expenses, fiscal year*
 20 *1947, is hereby increased from "\$50,000" to "\$70,000".*

21 WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

22 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
 23 year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses," War Assets Admin-
 24 istration, \$75,000,000, to be derived from the special fund

1 account in the Treasury established by the First Deficiency
2 Appropriation Act, 1946.

3 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

4 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

5 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

6 There are hereby transferred from the appropriation
7 "Grants to States for Maternal and Child Health Services,
8 Social Security Administration, 1947," sums as follows:

9 To:

10 Venereal diseases: For an additional amount, fiscal year
11 1947, for "Venereal diseases", \$23,400.

12 Tuberculosis: For an additional amount, fiscal year
13 1947, for "Tuberculosis", \$15,600.

14 Communicable diseases: For an additional amount, fiscal
15 year 1947, for "Communicable diseases", \$99,100.

16 Hospitals and medical care: For an additional amount,
17 fiscal year 1947, for "Hospitals and medical care", \$242,500.

18 Foreign quarantine service: For an additional amount,
19 fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign quarantine service", \$10,400.

20 National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For
21 an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "National In-
22 stitute of Health, operating expenses", \$8,200.

23 Salaries and miscellaneous expenses: For an additional
24 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and miscellaneous
25 expenses", \$8,700.

1 Officers of International Health Relations: For an addi-
2 tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Office of International
3 Health Relations", \$5,400.

4 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

5 Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:
6 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries,
7 Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", \$375,000,
8 and the limitation on the amount which may be expended
9 from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund
10 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
11 tion Act, 1947, is hereby increased by \$436,100, the whole
12 to be accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That any sums
13 received by the Administrator as payment for services per-
14 formed for any department or agency of the Government by
15 persons whose salaries are paid from said fund shall be de-
16 posited to the credit of the fund and be available, during the
17 fiscal year in which such sums are received, for the same
18 purposes.

19 Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Administration:
20 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Miscella-
21 neous expenses, Social Security Administration", \$150,000.

22 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

23 Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency: For an
24 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Traveling expenses,
25 Federal Security Agency", \$75,000.

1 Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency: For
2 an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Printing and
3 binding, Federal Security Agency", \$103,000.

4 **(7)FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY**

5 **(8)BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES**

6 *Veterans' educational facilities: For an additional*
7 *amount for the completion of construction and installation*
8 *of veterans' educational facilities, fiscal year 1947, \$20,-*
9 *000,000, to be available until expended, but not to be avail-*
10 *able for new projects after September 30, 1947, of which*
11 *amount not to exceed \$750,000 shall be available for*
12 *administrative expenses.*

13 **(9)INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION**

14 *Penalty mail costs: For an additional amount, fiscal year*
15 *1947, for "Penalty mail costs", \$2,500, to be derived by*
16 *transfer from the appropriation "General expenses".*

17 **(10)OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS**

18 *Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary, fiscal*
19 *year 1947, for the operation and maintenance of the Office*
20 *of Selective Service Records as authorized by the Act of*
21 *March 31, 1947 (Public Law 26), including personal serv-*
22 *ices in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic re-*
23 *porting services; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle at*
24 *a cost not exceeding \$2,000; \$5,103,000, with which amount*
25 *the funds made available to said office by said Act shall be*

merged, of which total amount not to exceed \$44,000 shall be available for printing and binding, and not to exceed \$19,100 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The amount specified in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, for deposit in the Treasury by the Securities and Exchange Commission for cost of penalty mail is hereby increased from "\$13,875" to "\$16,100".

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for printing and binding, \$2,065.51.

(11) THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, The Tax Court of the United States", \$4,500.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, National Archives," fiscal year 1947, \$29,800.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(12) COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

On the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to discharge \$641,832,080.64 of the indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by

1 *canceling notes in such amount issued by the Corporation*
2 *to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 4 of*
3 *the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C.*
4 *713a-4).*

5 **(13)**FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

6 *Supply and distribution of farm labor: The funds pro-*
7 *vided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944,*
8 *as amended and supplemented, are hereby continued available*
9 *through January 30, 1948, for carrying out the purposes of*
10 *said Act, as amended, and the Act of April 28, 1947 (Public*
11 *Law 40, Eightieth Congress), an Act providing for a six*
12 *months' extension and final liquidation of the farm labor*
13 *supply program; and, in addition to the amount continued*
14 *available, there is hereby appropriated for such purposes the*
15 *sum of \$6,000,000 to be merged with the funds hereby con-*
16 *tinued available. Not less than \$2,400,000 of such additional*
17 *funds shall be apportioned among the several States in the*
18 *manner and for the purposes specified in section 2 of the*
19 *Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944. In addition*
20 *to the amounts heretofore made available for administrative*
21 *expenses pursuant to section 3 of such Act, there is hereby*
22 *made available out of said funds the sum of \$300,000 for*
23 *such purposes: Provided, That not to exceed \$310,000 of the*
24 *total funds remaining as of January 30, 1948, shall be avail-*

1 able until June 30, 1948, for administrative and other ex-
2 penses, including personal services in the District of Columbia,
3 incident to the settlement of growers' and workers' contracts
4 and accounts, the collection of reimbursements due the Gov-
5 ernment, the payment of transportation and other obligations
6 outstanding, and the handling of other necessary fiscal and
7 administrative work in the final liquidation and disposition of
8 Government assets and liabilities under the program: Pro-
9 vided further, That not to exceed \$500,000 of the receipts
10 derived from sales of labor supply centers, labor homes, labor
11 camps, and facilities under the provisions of section 2 (d)
12 of the Act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 731), as
13 amended, shall be available for the payment of costs of the
14 liquidation of such labor supply centers, labor homes, labor
15 camps, and facilities, including personal services in the Dis-
16 trict of Columbia, and any appropriations or other funds
17 from which such costs have been advanced may be reimbursed
18 therefor from any such receipts, the net proceeds of such
19 sales to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

20 **FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION**

21 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: For an additional
22 amount, fiscal year 1947, for administrative expenses,
23 \$300,000, payable from the funds of the Corporation.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

(14) Establishment of air navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Establishment of air navigation facilities", \$600,000.

(15) Maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities," \$160,000, of which not to exceed \$8,000 may be transferred to "General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics".

Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport," \$40,000, to be used for the dredging of the Washington National Airport channel.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: The limitation on the amount for cost of penalty mail, fiscal year 1947, is hereby increased from "\$4,500" to "\$6,000."

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Salaries and expenses, departmental: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, departmental," \$140,000, and the limitation upon the amount

1 which may be expended for personal services is hereby
2 increased from "\$2,700,000" to "\$2,840,000".

3 Pay, commissioned officers: For an additional amount,
4 fiscal year 1947, for "Pay, commissioned officers", \$150,000.

5 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

6 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

7 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and recon-
8 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For an
9 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Revested Oregon
10 and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon
11 Road grant lands, Oregon", \$18,000.

12 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

13 Education of Indians: For an additional amount, fiscal
14 year 1947, for "Education of Indians", \$250,000.

15 Conservation of health: For an additional amount, fiscal
16 year 1947, for "Conservation of health", \$500,000.

17 Payment to Milton A. Johnson: For deposit by the Sec-
18 retary of the Treasury to the official trust fund checking ac-
19 count of the special disbursing agent, Yakima Indian Agency,
20 Toppenish, Washington, and for deposit to certain other ac-
21 counts pursuant to the Act of August 7, 1946 (Private Law
22 863), \$2,119.34.

23 MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

24 Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds): For an addi-

1 tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Relief of needy Indians
 2 (tribal funds)", \$50,000, payable from funds on deposit
 3 to the credit of the particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That
 4 surplus potatoes purchased by the Commodity Credit Cor-
 5 poration of the Department of Agriculture may be made avail-
 6 able to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for seed and for the relief
 7 of needy Indians and that any funds appropriated for the wel-
 8 fare or relief of needy Indians shall be available for the trans-
 9 portation of potatoes so supplied.

10 Support of Indian schools (tribal funds): For an addi-
 11 tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Support of Indian
 12 schools (tribal funds)", \$200,000.

13 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

14 Gaging streams: For an additional amount, fiscal year
 15 1947, for "Gaging streams," \$90,000, and the amount that
 16 shall be available only for cooperation with States or munic-
 17 ipalities is hereby increased from "\$1,620,000" to "\$1,-
 18 710,000."

19 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

20 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

21 Traveling expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
 22 year 1942, for "Traveling expenses", \$194.81.

23 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For an additional
 24 amount, fiscal year 1942, for "Salaries and expenses, Lands
 25 Division", \$1,539.04.

Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", \$30,000.

Salaries and expenses of district attorneys and so forth: For an additional amount fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses of district attorneys and so forth", \$50,000.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Medical and hospital service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Medical and hospital service", \$21,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the Postal Revenues)

(16) FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Rural Delivery Service: For an additional amount for Rural Delivery Service, fiscal year 1946, \$75,000.

For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1947, as follows:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

Salaries, Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, \$3,000, to be derived by transfer from "Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, 1947".

Salaries, Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, \$23,900.

1 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

3 Personal or property damage claims, \$85,000.

4 Adjusted losses and contingencies, \$25,500.

5 OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

6 Clerks, \$16,000.

7 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

8 (17) *Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For an addi-*
9 *tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Clerks, first- and sec-*
10 *ond-class post offices", \$7,100,000, and, in addition,*
11 *\$2,900,000 to be derived by transfer in the following respec-*
12 *tive amounts from the appropriations "Salaries, Office of*
13 *the Third Assistant Postmaster General", \$16,000; "Sal-*
14 *aries, Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General",*
15 *\$10,000; "Salaries, Office of the Chief Inspector", \$12,000;*
16 *"Salaries, Bureau of Accounts", \$32,000; "Salaries of*
17 *inspectors", \$75,000; "Post-office inspectors, travel and mis-*
18 *cellaneous expenses", \$5,000; "Contract station service",*
19 *\$200,000; "Clerks, third-class post offices", \$200,000;*
20 *"Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices",*
21 *\$50,000; "Special-delivery compensation and fees",*
22 *\$300,000; and "Rural Delivery Service", \$2,000,000.*

23 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices,
24 \$500,000.

25 City delivery carriers, (18) ~~\$28,018,800~~ \$28,800,000.

1 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Star route service, \$721,000 (19), and, in addition,
3 \$152,000 to be derived by transfer from "*Domestic Air Mail*
4 *Service*".

5 Star route and air mail service, Alaska, \$75,000.

6 Railroad transportation and mail messenger service,
7 \$10,000,000 (20), and, in addition, \$2,500,000 to be derived
8 by transfer from "*Domestic Air Mail Service*".

9 Railway mail service, \$4,554,800 (21), and, in addition,
10 \$3,090,000 to be derived by transfer from "*Domestic Air*
11 *Mail Service*".

12 Foreign mail transportation, \$11,691,000 (22), and, in
13 addition, \$3,273,000 to be derived by transfer from "*Domestic*
14 *Air Mail Service*".

15 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance, \$403,000.

16 (23) *Railway Mail Service, travel expenses: For an addi-*
17 *tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Railway Mail Service,*
18 *travel expenses", \$13,000, to be derived by transfer from*
19 *"Domestic Air Mail Service".*

20 Indemnities, international mail, \$3,000.

21 (24) *Domestic Air Mail Service: The limitation on the*
22 *amount available for supervisory officials and clerks at field*
23 *headquarters is hereby increased from "\$106,000" to*
24 *"\$124,000".*

1 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Indemnities, domestic mail, \$800,000.

3 Unpaid money orders more than one year old,
4 ~~(25)\$127,000~~ \$441,000.

5 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

6 Rent, light, power, fuel and water, \$160,000.

7 Pneumatic-tube service, New York City and Boston,
8 \$31,000.9 Vehicle service, ~~(26)\$2,996,700~~ \$3,506,700 ~~(27)~~, and,
10 *in addition, \$30,000 to be derived by transfer from "Trans-*
11 *portation of equipment and supplies"*.

12 PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

13 Operating supplies, public buildings, \$151,200.

14 PROVISION RELATING TO EXISTING APPROPRIATION

15 FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

16 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

17 Payment of rewards: The appropriation "Payment of
18 rewards" for the fiscal year 1947 is hereby made available
19 for prior fiscal years.

20 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

21 FOREIGN SERVICE

22 Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: For neces-
23 sary expenses of the Foreign Service, fiscal year 1947,
24 \$2,900,000 for transfer to and consolidation with other
25 appropriations established to carry out the provisions of the

1 Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724) in such
2 amounts as the Secretary of State may deem necessary.

3 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

4 United States contributions to international commis-
5 sions, congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount,
6 fiscal year 1947, for "United States contributions to inter-
7 national commissions, congresses, and bureaus," as follows:
8 International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs,
9 \$13,395; International Union of Chemistry, \$675; Inter-
10 national Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts.
11 \$2,513; in all \$16,583.

12 United States participation in United Nations: For
13 an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "United States
14 participation in United Nations," \$4,195,347, of which
15 amount, \$1,824,500 shall be available for advance to the
16 United Nations working capital fund, and the balance of
17 \$2,370,847 shall be available for contribution to the 1946
18 budget of the United Nations.

19 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

20 FISCAL SERVICE

21 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

22 Salaries (reimbursable): For an additional amount,
23 fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries, Office of Treasurer of United
24 States (Federal Reserve notes, reimbursable)", \$70,000.

1 Pay and allowances: For an additional amount, fiscal
 2 year 1947, for "Pay and allowances," Coast Guard,
 3 \$3,790,000, and \$1,060,000 to be derived by transfer from
 4 "General expenses, 1947".

5 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

6 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
 7 year 1946, for "Printing and binding," Bureau of Cus-
 8 toms, \$37,000.

9 BUREAU OF THE MINT

10 Medals for Generals Pershing and Mitchell: For carry-
 11 ing out the provisions of Private Laws 831 and 884, ap-
 12 proved August 7, 1946, and August 8, 1946, respectively,
 13 fiscal years 1947 and 1948, \$4,900.

14 (28) WAR DEPARTMENT

15 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

16 THE PANAMA CANAL

17 *Sanitation, Canal Zone, Panama Canal: For an addi-*
 18 *tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Sanitation, Canal*
 19 *Zone, Panama Canal", \$450,000, to remain available until*
 20 *expended.*

21 TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS

22 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal
 23 year 1947, to meet increased pay costs authorized by the
 24 Acts of March 6, 1946 (Public Law 317) ; May 21, 1946
 25 (Public Law 386) ; May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390) ; July

1 5, 1946 (Public Law 491) ; July 31, 1946 (Public Laws
2 567, 568, and 577) ; and August 1, 1946 (Public Law
3 582) ; and other legislation enacted during or applicable to
4 said fiscal year authorizing increases in pay of Government
5 officers and employees, as follows:

6 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

7 Library of Congress:

8 "Salaries, Library, proper", \$245,900, and \$36,100
9 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "print-
10 ing catalog cards, 1947."

11 Copyright Office: "Salaries", \$65,000.

12 Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries", \$50,000.

13 Distribution of printed cards: "Salaries and ex-
14 penses", \$29,700.

15 Index to State legislation: "Salaries and expenses",
16 \$8,500.

17 Union catalogs: "Salaries and expenses", \$11,800.

18 Library building: "salaries", \$57,700.

19 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

20 Office of Government Reports, \$49,500.

21 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

22 Civil Service Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
23 \$1,000,000.

24 Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and
25 expenses", \$651,900.

1 Federal Power Commission:

2 "Salaries and expenses", \$330,000;

3 "Flood control surveys", \$24,000.

4 National Archives: "Salaries and expenses", \$148,600.

5 National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries", \$384,000

6 and \$20,000 to be derived by transfer from "Miscellaneous

7 expenses, 1947" and \$8,000 to be derived by transfer from

8 "Penalty mail, 1947."

9 Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$124,000.

10 United States Maritime Commission:

11 "Construction fund" (increase of \$1,800,000 in the

12 limitation upon the amount of this fund which may be

13 used for personal services) ;

14 "Maritime Training" (increase of \$40,000 in the

15 limitation upon the amount of this fund which may be

16 used for administrative expenses) .

17 FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

18 Reconstruction Finance Corporation: "Administrative

19 expenses" (increase of \$3,570,000 in the limitation upon the

20 amount of the corporate funds which may be used for admin-

21 istrative expenses) .

22 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

23 Office of the Administrator: "Salaries and expenses",

24 \$33,800, to be derived by transfer from "Public Works Ad-

25 ministration liquidation, 1947".

Bureau of Community Facilities:

“War public works (community facilities) liquidation” (increase of \$100,000 in authorization to expend unobligated balances).

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

Federal Home Loan Bank Administration: “Salaries and expenses” (increase of \$140,000 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate or other funds which may be used for administrative expenses).

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: “Administrative expenses” (increase of \$18,000 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses).

Federal Public Housing Authority: “Salaries and expenses” (increase of \$1,900,000 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate or other funds which may be used for administrative expenses).

Defense Homes Corporation: “Administrative expenses” (increase of \$8,000 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary:

“Salaries”, \$174,000;

“War agency liquidation”, \$15,000;

1 “Office of Solicitor”, \$36,200;

2 “Division of Territories and Island Possessions”,
3 \$21,600;

4 “Oil and Gas Division”, \$25,000;

5 “Soil and moisture conservation operations”,
6 \$97,000;

7 “Commission of Fine Arts”, \$910;

8 Bureau of Land Management:

9 “Salaries and expenses (Grazing Service)”,
10 \$38,900;

11 “Salaries and expenses (General Land Office)”,
12 \$134,700;

13 “Surveying public lands (General Land Office)”,
14 \$43,300;

15 “Salaries and expenses, branch of field examina-
16 tion (General Land Office)”, \$34,600;

17 “Salaries and expenses of district land offices (Gen-
18 eral Land Office)”, \$26,000;

19 “Revested Oregon and California Railroad and re-
20 conveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon
21 (reimbursable) (General Land Office)”, \$27,800;

22 “Range improvements on public lands outside of
23 grazing districts (receipt limitation) (General Land
24 Office)”, \$2,000;

25 “Protection and management of the timber re-

1 sources of the public domain (General Land Office)",

2 \$22,100;

3 Bureau of Indian Affairs:

4 "Salaries and expenses", \$132,700;

5 "Salaries and expenses, district offices", \$35,000;

6 "Salaries and expenses, reservation administration",

7 \$411,700;

8 "Alaska native service", \$200,000;

9 "Education of Indians", \$889,700;

10 "Conservation of health", \$610,000;

11 "Welfare of Indians", \$9,800;

12 "Management, Indian forest and range resources",

13 \$89,400;

14 "Agriculture and stock raising", \$69,200;

15 "Development of Indian arts and crafts", \$2,700;

16 "Irrigation and drainage", \$18,700;

17 "Administration of Indian tribal affairs (from tribal
18 funds, \$9,700)";

19 "Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (from tribal
20 funds, \$8,400)";

21 "Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal
22 officers, Wisconsin (from tribal funds, \$4,900)";

23 "Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers,
24 Oklahoma (from tribal funds, \$23,600)";

1 Bureau of Reclamation:

2 Reclamation fund, special fund:

3 "Salaries and expenses (other than project
4 offices)", \$360,000;

5 "Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California
6 (from power revenues, \$21,000)";

7 "Yuma project, Arizona-California", \$10,200;

8 "Central Valley project, California (from power
9 revenues, \$49,300)";

10 "Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado
11 (from power revenues, \$9,400)";

12 "Boise project, Idaho", \$10,000;

13 "Minidoka project, Idaho (from power reve-
14 nues, \$7,400)";

15 "Minidoka project, Idaho", \$2,000;

16 "North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming
17 (from power revenues, \$5,000)";

18 "Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas (from
19 power revenues, \$5,300)";

20 "Owyhee project, Oregon", \$9,500;

21 "Klamath project, Oregon-California", \$9,500;

22 "Columbia Basin project, Washington (from
23 power revenues, \$41,200)";

24 "Yakima project, Washington", \$21,500;

1 “Kendrick project, Wyoming (from power
2 revenues, \$8,200) ”;

3 “Riverton project, Wyoming”, \$6,000;

4 Colorado River Dam fund: “Boulder Canyon proj-
5 ect”, \$62,800;

6 “Geological Survey”, \$62,900;

7 Bureau of Mines:

8 There are hereby transferred from “Mineral Mining
9 Investigations, Bureau of Mines, 1947”, sums as follows:

10 To:

11 “Salaries and expenses”, \$12,600;

12 “Coal-mine inspections and investigations”,
13 \$11,900;

14 “Building and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania”.
15 \$15,000;

16 “Economics of mineral industries”, \$23,000;

17 “National Park Service”, \$666,600;

18 “Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks”
19 \$65,900;

20 Fish and Wildlife Service: “Salaries and expenses”
21 \$579,100;

22 Government in the Territories:

23 Territory of Alaska: “Expenses of the offices of the

1 Governor and the Secretary", \$2,800;

2 Territory of Hawaii: "Expenses of the offices of
3 the Governor and the Secretary", \$1,500;

4 Government of the Virgin Islands:

5 "Salaries of the Governor and employees",
6 \$27,800;

7 "Salaries and expenses of the agricultural sta-
8 tion", \$5,500;

9 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10 Legal activities and general administration:

11 "Office of the Attorney General", \$86,000;

12 "Administrative Division", \$78,000, and \$50,000
13 to be derived by transfer from "Cost of handling penalty
14 mail, Department of Justice, 1947", and \$40,000 to be
15 derived by transfer from "Fees of witnesses, 1947";

16 "Tax Division", \$83,000;

17 "Criminal Division", \$95,000;

18 "Claims Division", \$174,000;

19 "Salaries and expenses, Customs Division",
20 \$21,800;

21 "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division",
22 \$159,000;

23 "Examination of judicial offices", \$9,000;

24 "Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field",
25 \$19,500;

1 “Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so
2 forth”, \$596,700;

3 “Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth”,
4 \$13,800;

5 “Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth”,
6 \$450,800;

7 “Pay and expenses of bailiffs”, \$15,000;

8 Federal Bureau of Investigation:

9 “Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution
10 of crimes”, \$1,032,000;

11 “Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution
12 of crimes (emergency)”, \$2,168,000;

13 Immigration and Naturalization Service: “Salaries and
14 expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service”,
15 \$2,887,000;

16 Federal Prison System:

17 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons”, \$26,500,
18 and \$18,500 to be derived by transfer from “Support of
19 United States Prisoners, 1947”;

20 “Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional in-
21 stitutions”, \$1,389,000:

22 “Medical and hospital service”, \$116,000;

23 Office of Alien Property: “Administrative expenses”
24 (increase of \$393,000 in the limitation upon the amount of

1 Alien Property funds which may be used for administrative
2 expenses).

3 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

4 Office of the Secretary of State:

5 "Salaries", \$2,980,000 and sums to be derived by
6 transfers from "United States participation in United Na-
7 tions, 1947", \$250,000; "Cost of handling penalty mail,
8 Department of State, 1947", \$20,000; and "United
9 States contributions to international commissions, con-
10 gresses, and bureaus, 1947", \$10,000;

11 "Passport agencies", \$9,500;

12 International obligations:

13 "International Boundary Commission, United States
14 and Canada and Alaska and Canada", \$4,500;

15 "Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commis-
16 sion, United States and Canada", \$4,300;

17 Institute of Inter-American Affairs: "Administrative ex-
18 penses" (increase of \$74,400 in the limitation upon the
19 amount of the corporate funds which may be used for admin-
20 istrative expenses) ;

21 Inter-American Educational Foundation, Inc.: "Admin-
22 istrative expenses" (increase of \$15,000 in the limitation
23 upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used
24 for administrative expenses).

WAR DEPARTMENT

Civil functions of the War Department:

Quartermaster Corps: "Cemeterial expenses",

\$48,000;

Signal Corps: "Alaska Communication System",

\$53,000;

The Panama Canal:

"Civil government", \$357,000;

SEC. 201. The restrictions contained within appropriations or affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1947, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services or for other purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by the Acts of March 6, 1946 (Public Law 317), May 21, 1946 (Public Law 386), May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390), July 5, 1946 (Public Law 491), July 31, 1946 (Public Laws 567, 568, and 577), and August 1, 1946 (Public Law 582), and other legislation enacted during or applicable to the fiscal year 1947 authorizing increased pay for civilian employees of the Government.

TITLE III—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATION

The amount made available to the Federal Public Housing Authority for "Annual contributions, fiscal year,

1 1947", is hereby reduced in the amount of \$2,500,000,
2 such amount to be carried to the surplus fund and covered
3 into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act.

4 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 400. No appropriation or fund made available by
6 this or any other appropriation Act to the executive de-
7 partments and establishments, including corporations, for
8 personal services shall be available to pay any increased cost
9 resulting from the allocation or reallocation hereafter of a
10 position to a higher grade, or resulting from the creation of a
11 new position, if such increased cost would result in an in-
12 crease in the total obligations on an annual basis under
13 such appropriation or fund: *Provided*, That this prohibition
14 shall not apply to the initial creation of positions to carry
15 out new programs or functions for which specific appro-
16 priations are made available.

17 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in
18 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
19 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
20 the United States or who is a member of an organization
21 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
22 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
23 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
24 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
25 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-

1 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
2 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of
3 this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
4 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
5 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
6 the Government of the United States, or that such person
7 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
8 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
9 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
10 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
11 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
12 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
13 against the Government of the United States, or who ad-
14 vocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
15 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
16 States by force or violence and accepts employment the
17 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
18 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
19 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
20 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
21 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
22 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

23 SEC. 402. This Act may be cited as the "Second Defi-
24 ciency Appropriation Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives May 2, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments May 16 (legislative day, April 21), 1947.

Attest:

CARL A. LOEFFLER,
Secretary.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3245

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 19, 1947

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 21, 1947
For actions of May 20, 1947
80th-1st, No. 95

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Science Foundation bill. Sen. Bushfield criticized proposal for conference on farm-land prices. Sen. Capper introduced CCC charter bill. Sen. McCarthy introduced and discussed bill to decontrol sugar. Sen. Murray introduced and discussed, and Rep. Dingell introduced, health-program bills. Rep. Hope inserted compromise amendment to wool bill; House to debate bill today. Reps. Potts and Boggs criticized handling of potato surplus. Rep. Lane criticized wool bill. Rep. Gillie inserted BAI answer to criticisms of Mexico foot-and-mouth disease campaign.

SENATE

1. RESEARCH. Passed, 79-8, with amendments S. 526, creating a National Science Foundation (pp. 5632, 5636-53). Rejected, 23-52, an amendment by Sen. Kilgore, Va., to provide for an Administrator appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, with an advisory board (p. 5644). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., to provide that nothing in the bill shall be construed to authorize the Foundation to alter or modify any law regarding patents (p. 5644). Agreed, 42-41, to an amendment by Sen. Magnuson, Wash., to provide for appointment of the Director by the President, with Senate confirmation, but to make him subject to supervision by the executive committee (p. 5649). Rejected, 23-63, an amendment by Sen. Fulbright, Ark., to provide for a Division of Social Sciences (p. 5650). The bill, as passed, was printed (pp. 5650-2).
2. FARM-LAND PRICES. Sen. Bushfield, S. Dak., said the President's proposal to call a conference on this subject is "ill-conceived" and that "there is no substantial inflation...in farm-land prices" (p. 5653).
3. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. Received a Calif. Legislature memorial urging continuation of this program without reduction (p. 5631).
4. NOMINATION of R. A. Lovett to be Under Secretary of State was favorably reported by the Foreign Relations Committee (p. 5632).
5. NATIONAL FORESTS. At the request of Chairman Capper of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, the proposed bill providing for sale of certain timber in the Tongass National Forest was transferred from that Committee to the Public Lands Committee (p. 5632).
6. TAXATION. H. R. 1, the tax-reduction bill, was made the unfinished business (p. 5660).

HOUSE

7. WOOL. Rep. Lane, Mass., spoke in opposition to S. 814, the wool price-support bill, claiming that it "means the nationalization of the raw-wool industry" and that "The woollen and worsted industry cannot survive the drastic penalties imposed by S. 814" (pp. 5698-5700).
S. 814 is to be taken up by the House Wed., May 21 (p. D272).
8. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Rep. Gillie, Ind., inserted a letter from Dr. Simms, BAI, answering criticisms of the conduct of the campaign to eradicate the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico (p. 5670).
9. POTATOES. Rep. Buck, Del., criticized the Government's potato-surplus policies, asking "do you know of any sound reason why potatoes should at this time be destroyed as surplus when there exists so great a need for them for consumption" (p. 5664).
10. FOREIGN RELIEF. Received the conference report on H.J.Res. 153, authorizing appropriations of \$350,000,000 for relief of war-devastated countries, with a provision authorizing RFC to advance \$75,000,000 until an appropriation is made (pp. 5661-4).
11. SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. Reps. Taber, Wigglesworth, Engel, Stefan, Case, Keefe, Cannon, Kerr, and Mahon were appointed conferees on this bill (p. 5664). Senate conferees appointed May 16.
12. SUGAR. Rep. Hall, N.Y., claimed that "the warehouses of this country are bulging with sugar" and stated that "This food should be made available to our housewives so that the American diet may be improved" (pp. 5670-1).
13. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Passed with amendment this bill H.R. 3493 (pp. 5681-98).
14. RECLAMATION. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H.R. 1274, to extend the reclamation laws to the State of Arkansas (H.Rept. 399) (p. 5700).
The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3348, to declare the policy of the U.S. with respect to the allocation of costs of construction of the Coachella Division of the All-American Canal irrigation project, Calif. (H.Rept. 404) (p. 5700).
15. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM. Received a Calif. Legislature memorial favoring the continuation of this program (p. 5701).

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. SUGAR. S. 1321, by Sen. McCarthy, Wis. (for himself and others), to decontrol sugar. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 5632.) Sen. McCarthy criticized USDA's sugar-rationing program, discussed surplus sugar supplies, and inserted J.H. Marshall's (Dir., Sugar Branch, PMA) letter explaining the sugar situation (pp. 5653-4).
17. HEALTH. S. 1320, by Sen. Murray, Mont. (for himself and others), and H.R. 3548, by Rep. Dingell, Mich., to provide a national health insurance and public-health program. To Senate Labor and Public Welfare and House Ways and Means Committees, respectively. (pp. 5632, 5701). Remarks of Sen. Murray (pp. 5654-60).
18. C.C.C. CHARTER. S. 1332, by Sen. Capper, Kans., to provide a Federal charter for CCC. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 5632).

may utilize for the relief assistance program the amounts which have not been contributed to the Children's Emergency Fund.

ADVANCES BY RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

There has been included in the first section of the conference substitute a provision, taken from the Senate amendment, authorizing and directing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make advances, not to exceed an aggregate of \$75,000,000, to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution, in such manner and in such amounts as the President shall determine. Provision is made for repayment to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation when appropriations are made pursuant to the joint resolution.

RELIEF-DISTRIBUTION MISSIONS

The joint resolution as passed by the House contained a provision that none of the funds authorized should be used for relief assistance in those countries whose governments are dominated by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics unless the governments of such countries agreed to a requirement which by the joint resolution was declared to be applicable to every country receiving aid under the provisions of the joint resolution. The requirement referred to, which was incorporated in the joint resolution, was that the State Department should establish and maintain a relief-distribution mission for each country receiving aid. This provision required that each such mission should be comprised solely of American citizens approved as to loyalty and security by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It further provided that such missions should have direct supervision and control of relief supplies in each country and, when deemed desirable by the American authorities administering the provisions of the joint resolution, such missions should be empowered to retain possession of our relief supplies up to the city or local community where such supplies were actually made available to the ultimate consumers.

The Senate amendment contained no provisions of the character above referred to.

The provision as to the establishment of relief-distribution missions has been included in the conference substitute, with minor modifications, and since it will apply to all countries to which relief assistance is extended, the provision making specific reference to governments dominated by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has not been retained. The principal changes which the conference substitute makes are to eliminate the reference to the State Department, to provide that the members of such missions shall be "investigated" rather than "approved" as to loyalty and security by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and to change the reference to "American authorities" to "the field administrator provided for by section 4."

The requirements as to American citizenship and investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation are intended to apply to all persons exercising the responsibilities with which each mission is entrusted; but there will be attached to the mission custodial and service personnel, recruited in foreign countries, as to which compliance with these requirements will not be practicable. It is not contemplated that any position of importance or influence will be filled by any person other than an American citizen who has been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

COUNTRIES TO RECEIVE RELIEF ASSISTANCE

The provision in the House joint resolution specifying the countries for which relief assistance may be made available, under the joint resolution, has been modified in the conference substitute. As modified it reads as follows:

"Not more than \$15,000,000 of the funds authorized under this joint resolution shall

be available for relief in any countries or territories other than Austria, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Trieste, and China. This provision shall not imply any obligation to give relief to any of the countries mentioned."

The House provision differed from the provision above quoted in that the specification of the countries was stated affirmatively rather than negatively; and Trieste was not included among the countries listed. The last sentence of the above-quoted provision was not contained in the House joint resolution.

PROCUREMENT OF SUPPLIES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

The House joint resolution provided that not more than 10 percent of the appropriations authorized should be expended for the procurement of relief supplies in countries other than the United States. A similar provision is included in the conference substitute, taken from the Senate amendment. Under this provision not more than 6 percent of the amount authorized by the joint resolution may be used for the procurement of supplies outside of the United States and its Territories and possessions.

EMPLOYEE CEILING

The conference substitute contains a provision to the effect that additional civilian employees required by the War Department in connection with the furnishing of procurement, storage, transportation, and shipment services paid for from funds authorized by the joint resolution shall not be counted as civilian employees within the meaning of section 607 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended by section 14 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946. This is based on a Senate provision which applied to any department, agency, or independent establishment.

SUPPLIES MADE AVAILABLE BY AMERICAN RELIEF AGENCIES

There is included in section 2 of the conference substitute a provision taken from the Senate amendment, reading as follows:

"(f) In order to supplement the general relief assistance made available under the terms of section 1 and to effect the economical and expanded use of American voluntary relief contributions, funds authorized under this joint resolution, not to exceed \$5,000,000, may be used to pay necessary expenses related to the ocean transportation of supplies donated to or purchased by American voluntary and nonprofit relief agencies, and in such quantities and kinds and for such purposes as the President may determine to be essential supplements to the supplies provided for such general relief assistance."

ASSURANCES GIVEN BY RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

In section 3 of the conference substitute, providing that relief assistance shall not be granted to the people of any country unless its government has given certain assurances satisfactory to the President, two new clauses taken from the Senate amendment have been added.

One of these, clause (h), requires that assurance must be given that provision will be made for a control system so that all classes of people within the recipient country will receive their fair share of essential supplies. The other of these clauses, clause (i), reads as follows:

"(i) all supplies transferred pursuant to this joint resolution or acquired through the use of credits established pursuant to this joint resolution and any articles processed from such supplies, or the containers of such supplies or articles, will, to the extent practicable, be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled in a conspicuous place as legibly, indelibly, and permanently as the nature of such supplies, articles, or containers will permit in such manner as to indicate to the ultimate consumer in such country that such supplies or articles have

been furnished by the United States of America for relief assistance; or if such supplies, articles, or containers are incapable of being so marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, that all practicable steps will be taken to inform the ultimate consumers thereof that such supplies or articles have been furnished by the United States of America for relief assistance."

There was included in this section of the House joint resolution a clause (h), requiring assurance that when relief supplies procured with funds authorized by the joint resolution were sold by a receiving government for local currency the amounts of such local currency should be deposited by the recipient government in a special account and should be used only for relief and rehabilitation purposes with the approval of the duly authorized representative of the United States. In the conference substitute this provision has been omitted, but there has been included as section 6 of the conference substitute a similar and more comprehensive provision, taken from the Senate amendment, which reads as follows:

"Sec. 6. To the extent that relief supplies procured with funds authorized under this joint resolution are not furnished on terms of repayment in dollars, they shall be furnished only upon condition that the government of the receiving country agree that when it sells such relief supplies for local currency (a) the amounts of such local currency will be deposited by it in a special account; (b) such account will be used within such country, as a revolving fund, until June 30, 1948, only upon the approval of the duly authorized representative of the United States, for relief and work relief purposes, including local currency expenses of the United States incident to the furnishing of relief; and (c) any unencumbered balance remaining in such account on June 30, 1948, will be disposed of within such country for such purposes as the United States Government, pursuant to Act or joint resolution of the Congress, may determine."

ADMINISTRATION

The House joint resolution provided for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a relief administrator to perform such functions, relating to the administration of the joint resolution, as the President might prescribe. Such administrator was to receive such salary and have such staff as the President should determine.

A provision in the Senate amendment would have provided for an administrator to direct the supervision of relief assistance only in Europe. This provision provided for a salary of not to exceed \$12,000 per annum, and any necessary expenses, as the President should determine.

The conference substitute, in section 4, provides for a field administrator, who is to direct the supervision of relief assistance under the joint resolution, such field administrator to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. As to salary and expenses this provision follows the Senate amendment. Such administrator is to act in accordance with the instructions of the President.

A provision from the Senate amendment has been included in section 4, providing that the authority of the President under that section and under sections 2 and 3 may, to the extent the President directs, be exercised by the Secretary of State.

PROVISION RELATING TO REPARATIONS

Section 4 of the House joint resolution provided that when supplies were transferred or otherwise made available to any country the President should cause representatives of the Government of the United States, among other things, to "make certain that reparations payable by any such country to any other country by treaty have been postponed

during the period of such relief". The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

In the conference substitute this provision of section 4 has been modified so that, when relief assistance has been so made available, the President is to cause representatives of the Government of the United States "to seek arrangements that reparations payable from current production by any such country to any other country by treaty be postponed during the period of such relief".

CHARLES A. EATON,
KARL E. MUNDT,
SOL BLOOM,
JOHN KEE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUFF asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous matter.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3245) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, ENGEL of Michigan, STEFAN, CASE of South Dakota, KEEFE, CANNON, KERR, and MAHON.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Delaware?

There was no objection.

THE POTATO MARKET

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. Mr. Speaker, I am to speak on a subject which should be approached in a very calm and collected manner, and it is my hope to be calm, but I want to tell you this whole business makes my blood boil.

I hold here in my hand a picture which appeared in the Washington Sunday Star, May 18. It is an Associated Press picture. The picture shows a mountain of surplus potatoes, some 50 tons, which were dumped by the Government of the United States on Friday, May 16, because, it is alleged, of a glutted market. Here let me interpolate briefly to point out that the market which is said to be glutted is not the consumer market—for if an adequate supply was permitted to flow, prices would be reduced. The caption under the picture indicates that kerosene was poured over these potatoes to make them unfit for consumption. There is something lacking to make this picture complete. This picture would be complete if on the top of this mountain of surplus potatoes there appeared such

famous advisers as Paul Porter, Chester Bowles, Leon Henderson, Robert Nathan, and Henry Wallace with the Voice of America microphone.

Keep this picture in mind as I show you a sales slip, dated May 12, 1947, indicating that 10 pounds of white potatoes sold for 97 cents right here in Washington. This means that potatoes are selling to the consumer today for nearly \$6 a bushel at the retail level.

Now, gentlemen, these 50 tons of surplus potatoes—and I hesitate to think of how many more tons at other times and places—were bought and paid for by the Government with our taxpayers' money. The kerosene which was poured over them to make them unfit for consumption was poured over them by orders of our Government. Potatoes, as we all know, are one of the most important basic food items in the United States and throughout the world. With this in mind, I want to know how in good conscience and sincerity can any representative or spokesman for the present administration even so much as mention the high cost of living?

As we think of these tons of life-giving food being destroyed here in the United States, thus preventing this food from getting into the hands of people who need it, I am wondering how the administration's experts and economists justify our Government's action in view of the starvation situation throughout the world and the heavy demand on our own taxpayers to provide funds to keep body and soul together in many foreign lands?

How can the administration attempt to justify the spending of our taxpayer's money with one hand to destroy food and at the same time with the other hand ask our people to provide millions to feed a starving world?

Yes; let us keep in our mind's eye the picture of these tons of surplus potatoes being destroyed right here in our own country in order to prevent this food from reaching the consumers' market, as we think of the \$31,000,000 being asked to tell a wrecked and starving world about America. Would you like the Voice of America to tell a weak, despairing, and starving people the truth about what we are doing here in the United States? I hope if we have a Voice of America, the voice will be able to tell the truth and not just propaganda. The world is fed up with propaganda. What the world wants is something to eat. Let us give the starving peoples food instead of propaganda. I think the psychological effect of food would be worth a billion dollars of propaganda. Let us convince the world that we really have a great and free system of government here in the United States by reestablishing good American common sense and humanity in the administration of our Government.

There is a lot of talk about communism in the United States. Our taxpayers are being called upon for millions of dollars, and probably as yet undisclosed billions of dollars, for use throughout the world to prevent the spread of communism. On the other hand, the administration of our Government is spending the taxpayers' money to de-

stroy food which hungry peoples need and which many low-income people in our own country are having great difficulty in buying. It would seem to me that such action as the administration has taken is driving prices still further up by destroying potatoes which are the very essence of life, and creates a most fertile and receptive attitude for the growth of communism.

The farmer wants and is entitled to a full and proper price for his products, and every reasonable person in the United States wants the farmer to have full and proper prices for his products. Think for a minute, however, how the farmers must feel who put their labor and sweat into raising these potatoes only to have them destroyed by their own Government with their own tax money.

This particular incident is just one example of the type of government manipulation which fosters our high cost of living and which compelled me to introduce sometime ago a resolution calling for an over-all study of the cost of living. I am fully convinced now of the urgency and necessity of studying this problem with a view to overhauling the administration of our Government in order that it might in deed as well as in word aid toward the recovery in both the domestic and foreign situations.

I ask the Members of this House if in light of the high cost of living, in light of a starving world, in view of the tremendous tax burden on our people, in view of our fight against communism, in view of the Administration's verbal attacks on the high cost of living, do you know of any sound reason why potatoes should at this time be destroyed as surplus when there exists so great a need for them for consumption?

I hope in view of this situation that our Appropriations Committee and all other committees of this Congress will renew vigorous efforts to reestablish good, old American common sense and humanity in the administration of our Government.

(Mr. BOGGS of Delaware asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. POTTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

THE CONDITION OF THE CAPITOL DOME

Mr. POTTS. Mr. Speaker, some friends of mine came down from New York on a visit not so long ago and climbed the steps to the Capitol dome. They told me that what they saw up there is not pleasant to hear about. So a few days ago I climbed those same steps myself all the way up to the dome of the Capitol. I realize what I found up there is the accumulation of many past years but it should be corrected. There are all kinds of comments written and scribbled on the walls in red paint, lipstick, pencil marks, pens, knife markings, and other ways, indicating various things and also

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 22, 1947
For actions of May 21, 1947
80th-1st, No. 96

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HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee cleared compromise wool bill; to be debated today. House received conference report on 2nd deficiency appropriation bill; farm labor reduced to \$5,000,000; CCC-notes item in technical disagreement. Both Houses agreed to conference report authorizing \$350,000,000 for relief in war-devastated areas. Rep. Clevenger said he had asked Secretary Anderson for trade-agreement item of benefit to farmers but had not received one. Rep. Andresen strongly criticized potato destruction in connection with price supports. Senate committee reported on GAO audit of FCIC. Sens. Aiken and McClellan introduced bill to amend Crop Insurance Act. House Committee reported information and educational exchange bill. Rep. Hope introduced measure to authorize USDA to sell timber in Tongass Forest. Rep. Hoffman introduced measure against Reorganization Plan 1, which includes ARA item.

HOUSE

- 1. WOOL PRICE-SUPPORTS.** The Rules Committee reported a resolution providing for consideration of S. 814, the wool bill, and the amendment on p. A2516 of the Congressional Record of May 20, without intervention of any point of order (p. 5759). The bill is to be debated today (p. D277).
- 2. FOREIGN RELIEF.** Agreed, 288-86, to the conference report on H. J. Res. 153, to authorize appropriation of \$350,000,000 for relief in war-devastated areas, including food, etc. (pp. 5760-9). Rejected, 170-205, the Jonkman motion to recommit the measure to conference with instructions to the House conferees to insist on an authorization of \$200,000,000 (pp. 5767-8). The Senate also agreed to the conference report on this measure (pp. 5744-6). The joint resolution will now be sent to the President.
- 3. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION.** H. R. 2472, providing for cooperation and assistance to Federal and State agencies in promoting wildlife conservation through sound land-use practices, was re-referred from the Agriculture Committee to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (p. 5760).
- 4. SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.** Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3245 (pp. 5769-70). The conferees agreed to the farm-labor item but reduced the amount to \$5,000,000. They reported the provision regarding cancellation of CCC notes in disagreement, but the House conferees plan to ask the House to agree to the item. For other items of interest to the Department see Digest 93.
- 5. EDUCATION.** Mr. W. R. Ogg, of the Farm Bureau, testified before the Education and Labor Committee favoring Federal aid to education (p. D 278).
- 6. REORGANIZATION.** The Daily Digest stated that "There is no opposition by the

committee to Plan No. 1" regarding ARA (p. D273).

7. **TRADE AGREEMENTS.** Rep. Reed, N. Y., criticized the handling of the trade-agreements program (pp. 5771-4). Rep. Clevenger, Ohio, stated that he had asked the Secretary of Agriculture for "one item that would show a definite gain for America or American agriculture" in connection with this program and that "I have been promised, but I have never received one single item" (pp. 5773-4).
8. **POTATO PRICE-SUPPORTS.** Rep. Andresen, Minn., criticized the handling of the program, stating, "I call upon Secretary Anderson to halt the Department of Agriculture's wanton destruction of potatoes" (pp. 5775-6).
It was incorrectly stated in Digest 95 (Item 9) that "Rep. Buck, Del." criticized the Government's potato-surplus policies. These comments were made by Rep. Boggs, Del.
9. **FOREIGN AFFAIRS; EDUCATION.** The Foreign Affairs Committee reported with amendment H.R. 3342, to enable the U.S. Government more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the U.S. and other countries (H.Rept. 416) (p. 5776).
10. **POSTAL SERVICE.** The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3519, to provide for permanent postage rates (H.Rept. 410) (p. 5776).
11. **SUGAR.** Received an Elmwood (Nebr.) citizens' petition asking for canning sugar in order to avoid waste of fresh fruit (p. 5777).
12. **FLOOD CONTROL.** Received a War Department report of preliminary examination and survey of Big Sandy River, and Tug and Levisa Forks, Ky., W. Va., and Va., for flood control (H. Doc. 264) (p. 5776).
13. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Received from the President (May 19) a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$1,000,000 for GAO for carrying out provisions of Public Law 601 (79th Cong.) authorizing analyses of agency expenditures (H.Doc.260).

SENATE

14. **ACCOUNTING.** The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee submitted a report and recommendations on the GAO audit of FCIC (S.Rept.196) (p. 5704).
15. **VETERANS' BENEFITS.** Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging legislation to extend the benefits of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (p. 5704).
16. **TAXATION.** Continued debate on H.R. 1, the individual income tax-reduction bill (pp. 5707-44, 5746-60).
17. **MINERALS.** Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging development of U.S. mineral-ore deposits (p. 5704).

BILLS INTRODUCED

18. **CROP INSURANCE.** S. 1326, by Sen. Aiken, Vt. (for himself and Sen. McClellan, Ark.), "to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act." To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 5705.)

Mr. Pfeifer for, with Mr. Gathings against.
Mr. Heffernan for, with Mr. Teague against.

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Brown of Ohio with Mr. Powell.
Mr. Rich with Mr. Smathers.
Mr. Thomas of New Jersey with Mr. Gossett.
Mr. Mitchell with Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Miller of Nebraska with Mrs. Lusk.
Mr. Kilburn with Mr. Buckley.
Mr. Bradley of Michigan with Mr. Domengeaux.

Mr. Bender with Mr. Evins.
Mr. Hagen with Mr. Bonner.
Mr. Coudert with Mr. Somers.
Mr. McDowell with Mr. Price of Florida.
Mr. Simpson of Illinois with Mr. Bland.
Mr. D'Ewart with Mr. Dawson of Illinois.
Mr. Crow with Mr. Sasscer.
Mr. Bennett of Michigan with Mr. Cox.
Mr. Elsaesser with Mr. Mansfield of Texas.
Mr. Fuller with Mr. Philbin.
Mr. McGarvey with Mr. Poage.
Mr. Keefe with Mr. Boykin.
Mr. Gifford with Mr. Sabath.
Mr. Dawson of Utah with Mr. Patman.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the conference report just agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Is their objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may address the House for 10 minutes today after the other special orders.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H. R. 3245

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the committee of conference may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on H. R. 3245.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3245) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$70,000" named in said

amendment insert "\$60,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

"BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

"Veterans' educational facilities: For an additional amount for the completion of construction and installation of veterans' educational facilities, fiscal year 1947, \$3,000,000, to be available until expended, but not to be available for new projects after September 30, 1947, of which amount not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the relocation of any building at a cost greater than \$3 per square foot."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"Maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for 'Maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities', \$20,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 7, 12, and 13.

JOHN TABER,
RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH,
ALBERT ENGEL,
KARL STEFAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

STYLES BRIDGES,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3245) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendments Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, relate to the Senate and appropriate \$50,000 for salaries, officers and employees, \$100,000 for special investigations, and \$200,000 for miscellaneous items, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5 appropriates \$12,500 to the widow of a deceased Representative, as proposed by the Senate.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Amendment No. 6 increases the amount for travel expenses, Office of Defense Transportation, to \$60,000 instead of \$70,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 8 appropriates \$3,000,000 for veterans' educational facilities instead of \$20,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, and provides that no part of the fund shall be used on any project where the cost is in excess of \$3 per square foot.

Amendment No. 9 provides, by transfer, an additional amount of \$2,500 for penalty

mail costs, Interstate Commerce Commission, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10 appropriates \$5,103,000 for the Office of Selective Service Records, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11 appropriates \$4,500 for The Tax Court of the United States, as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 12 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 13 appropriates \$5,000,000 for the farm labor supply program instead of \$6,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 14 strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, an appropriation of \$600,000 for establishment of air-navigation facilities, proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15 appropriates \$20,000 for maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities instead of \$160,000, as proposed by the House.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 16 appropriates \$75,000 for rural-delivery service, 1946, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17 provides \$10,000,000 for clerks, first- and second-class post offices, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18 appropriates \$28,800,000, as proposed by the Senate, for city delivery carriers, instead of \$28,018,800, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 19 provides, by transfer, \$152,000 additional for star route service, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20 provides, by transfer, \$2,500,000 additional for railroad transportation and mail messenger service, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21 provides, by transfer, \$3,090,000 additional for railway mail-service, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22 provides, by transfer, \$3,273,000 additional for foreign mail transportation, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23 provides, by transfer, \$13,000 additional for railway mail service, travel expenses, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24 increases the limitation on amount available for salaries at field headquarters, domestic air mail service, to \$124,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25 appropriates \$441,000, as proposed by the Senate, for unpaid money orders more than 1 year old instead of \$127,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 26 and 27 provide \$3,536,700 for vehicle service, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,996,700, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 28 appropriates \$450,000 for sanitation, Panama Canal Zone, as proposed by the Senate.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The following motions have been authorized to be offered by the managers on the part of the House with respect to amendments in disagreement:

Amendment No. 7: To recede from disagreement and concur with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Such sums as may be determined by the Bureau of the Budget to be necessary are hereby appropriated for making for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1948 (1) grants to States for assistance to aged needy individuals, needy dependent children, and needy individuals who are blind, as authorized in titles I, IV, and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act approved August 14, 1935, as amended, and (2) grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: *Provided*, That the obligations incurred and expenditures made for each of such purposes

under the authority of this appropriation shall be charged to the appropriations therefor in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1948."

The foregoing is necessary in order that funds will be available to make payments to the States in June for old-age pensions, etc., to prevent delayed payments to recipients of amounts due the 1st of July.

Amendment No. 12: To recede from disagreement and concur in the Senate amendment, which directs the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel the notes of the Commodity Credit Corporation in the amount of \$641,832,080.64.

Amendment No. 13: To recede from disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"Farm Labor Supply Program

"Supply and distribution of farm labor: The funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby continued available through January 30, 1948, for carrying out the purposes of said Act, as amended, and the Act of April 28, 1947 (Public Law 40, Eightieth Congress), an Act providing for a six months' extension and final liquidation of the farm labor supply program; and, in addition to the amount continued available, there is hereby appropriated for such purposes the sum of \$5,000,000 to be merged with the funds hereby continued available. Not less than \$2,000,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner and for the purposes specified in section 2 of the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944. In addition to the amounts heretofore made available for administrative expenses pursuant to section 3 of such Act, there is hereby made available out of said funds the sum of \$250,000 for such purposes: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$258,500 of the total funds remaining as of January 30, 1948, shall be available until June 30, 1948, for administrative and other expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, incident to the settlement of growers' and workers' contracts and accounts, the collection of reimbursements due the Government, the payment of transportation and other obligations outstanding, and the handling of other necessary fiscal and administrative work in the final liquidation and disposition of Government assets and liabilities under the program: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500,000 of the receipts derived from sales of labor supply centers, labor homes, labor camps, and facilities under the provisions of section 2 (d) of the Act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 731), as amended, shall be available for the payment of costs of the liquidation of such labor supply centers, labor homes, labor camps, and facilities, including personal services in the District of Columbia, and any appropriations or other funds from which such costs have been advanced may be reimbursed therefor from any such receipts, the net proceeds of such sales to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States."

JOHN TABER,
RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH,
ALBERT ENGEL,
KARL STEFAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

REPORT ON H. R. 2798, 2799, 2780, AND 3492

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have until midnight tonight to file reports on the bills H. R. 2798, 2799, 2780, and 3492.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOLCOTT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article by Arthur Krock appearing in the New York Times.

Mr. PLOESER (at the request of Mr. MICHENER) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an enlightening comment on the Texas City disaster.

Mr. POULSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include three articles and an editorial.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include annual report, Washington County soil conservation district. I am informed by the Public Printer that this will exceed two pages of the RECORD and will cost \$213, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BRYSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a short statement.

Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. JACKSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

PERMANENT POSTAL RATES

Mr. VURSELL, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, submitted report (Rept. No. 410) to accompany H. R. 3519, to provide for permanent postal rates.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous special order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 30 minutes.

(Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.)

PREPARE NOW TO DEFEND ALASKA AND CANAL ZONE

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, now that we have charted a new course in international affairs, it seems to me we ought to be thinking in terms of preparedness for our country. Certainly our global activities are going to require the spending of a lot of money in the years ahead to keep ourselves prepared in such a way that we can resist any attack that might come from without at any time.

It seems to me that under the bill which we passed last week—the Greek-Turkish matter—that it was nothing more nor less than the pointing of a gun at one whom we consider in the future

to be a possible armed adversary. Now, we have charted a course, and we must implement that course by making ourselves strong from a military standpoint. Now is the time to prepare; we cannot wait until the bombs fall.

Mr. Speaker, during the debate of the Greek-Turkish aid bill I charged that it was designed for military purposes; that it would not stop communism in those countries and it was not intended for that purpose. It was clear to many of us that the people of this country were entitled to know all of the facts with their vast implications, and that it was the duty of the President to so state. In this respect he is derelict in his responsibilities.

Since passage of the bill the Greek and Turkish Governments have officially stated that the money authorized will be used for military purposes. Thus, we see that our money is going to prepare foreign nations against aggressive action by the Communists. Mr. Speaker, it is my conviction that this is equivalent to a declaration of war. If it is, we had better prepare for the next war, right now. We have pointed a gun at Russia. What would we do, Mr. Speaker, if that country decided to furnish money or military aid to Cuba or to a friendly country in South America? We would consider such action a violation of the Monroe Doctrine and tantamount to a declaration of war against us—and properly so. Thus, we have a situation involving the risk of war under the pretense that it will stop communism.

Mr. Speaker, as we survey the results of World War II, without bias or prejudice, we realize that a full and complete victory was not achieved. Hitler and his Nazis have been eliminated, but another evil has been substituted for them. The price of victory cannot be determined. Lives and the intangibles that make for victory are beyond estimation.

Mr. Speaker, today we wonder about that victory for we realize that our honored dead and those who served in this last war really meant that victory was to bring the "four freedoms" to all mankind. Unfortunately, we have substituted communism for nazism and in the wake of victory the world is about to be engulfed in another wave of political despotism. Red Joe Stalin is as bloody as Hitler and there is no place in a free world for people of this kind. So we are again in a period of suspense, trying desperately to meet the peril of the moment. We have reached another armistice when we had a right to believe we had achieved permanent peace.

Mr. Speaker, although the clouds are dark and ominous, I believe there is a bit of silver lining. When historians appraise the results of World War II, I believe they will record a major victory for all countries in the Western Hemisphere. That victory was climaxed by the Treaty of Chapultepec, signed in Mexico City on the 6th day of March 1945. A most important provision in that treaty provides for a unified defense system for the entire Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Speaker, in our very sincere desire to help all the world, by the giving of our resources, we must never forget that

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

MAY 21, 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. TABER, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3245]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3245) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum of "\$70,000" named in said amendment insert \$60,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Veterans' educational facilities: For an additional amount for the completion of construction and installation of veterans' educational facilities, fiscal year 1947, \$3,000,000, to be available until expended, but not to be available for new projects after September 30, 1947, of which

amount not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the relocation of any building at a cost greater than \$3 per square foot.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

Maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities", \$20,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 7, 12, and 13.

JOHN TABER,
RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH,
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CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,
Managers on the Part of the House.

STYLES BRIDGES,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3245) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendments Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, relate to the Senate and appropriate \$50,000 for salaries, officers and employees, \$100,000 for special investigations, and \$200,000 for miscellaneous items, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5 appropriates \$12,500 to the widow of a deceased Representative, as proposed by the Senate.

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Amendment No. 6 increases the amount for travel expenses, Office of Defense Transportation to \$60,000 instead of \$70,000, as proposed by the Senate.

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Amendment No. 9 provides, by transfer, an additional amount of \$2,500 for penalty mail costs, Interstate Commerce Commission, as proposed by the Senate.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Amendment No. 21 provides, by transfer, \$3,090,000 additional for railway mail service, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22 provides, by transfer, \$3,273,000 additional for foreign mail transportation, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23 provides, by transfer, \$13,000 additional for railway mail service, travel expenses, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24 increases the limitation on amount available for salaries at field headquarters, domestic air mail service, to \$124,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25 appropriates \$441,000, as proposed by the Senate, for unpaid money orders more than 1 year old instead of \$127,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 26 and 27 provide \$3,536,700 for vehicle service, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,996,700, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 28 appropriates \$450,000 for sanitation, Panama Canal Zone, as proposed by the Senate.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The following motions have been authorized to be offered by the managers on the part of the House with respect to amendments in disagreement:

Amendment No. 7: To recede from disagreement and concur with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

Such sums as may be determined by the Bureau of the Budget to be necessary are hereby appropriated for making for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1948 (1) grants to States for assistance to aged needy individuals, needy dependent children, and needy individuals who are blind, as authorized in titles I, IV, and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act approved August 14, 1935, as amended, and (2) grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: *Provided*, That the obligations incurred and expenditures made for each of such purposes under the authority of this appropriation shall be charged to the appropriations therefor in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1948.

The foregoing is necessary in order that funds will be available to make payments to the States in June for old-age pensions, etc., to prevent delayed payments to recipients of amounts due the 1st of July.

Amendment No. 12: To recede from disagreement and concur in the Senate amendment, which directs the Secretary of the Treasury

to cancel the notes of the Commodity Credit Corporation in the amount of \$641,832,080.64.

Amendment No. 13: To recede from disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

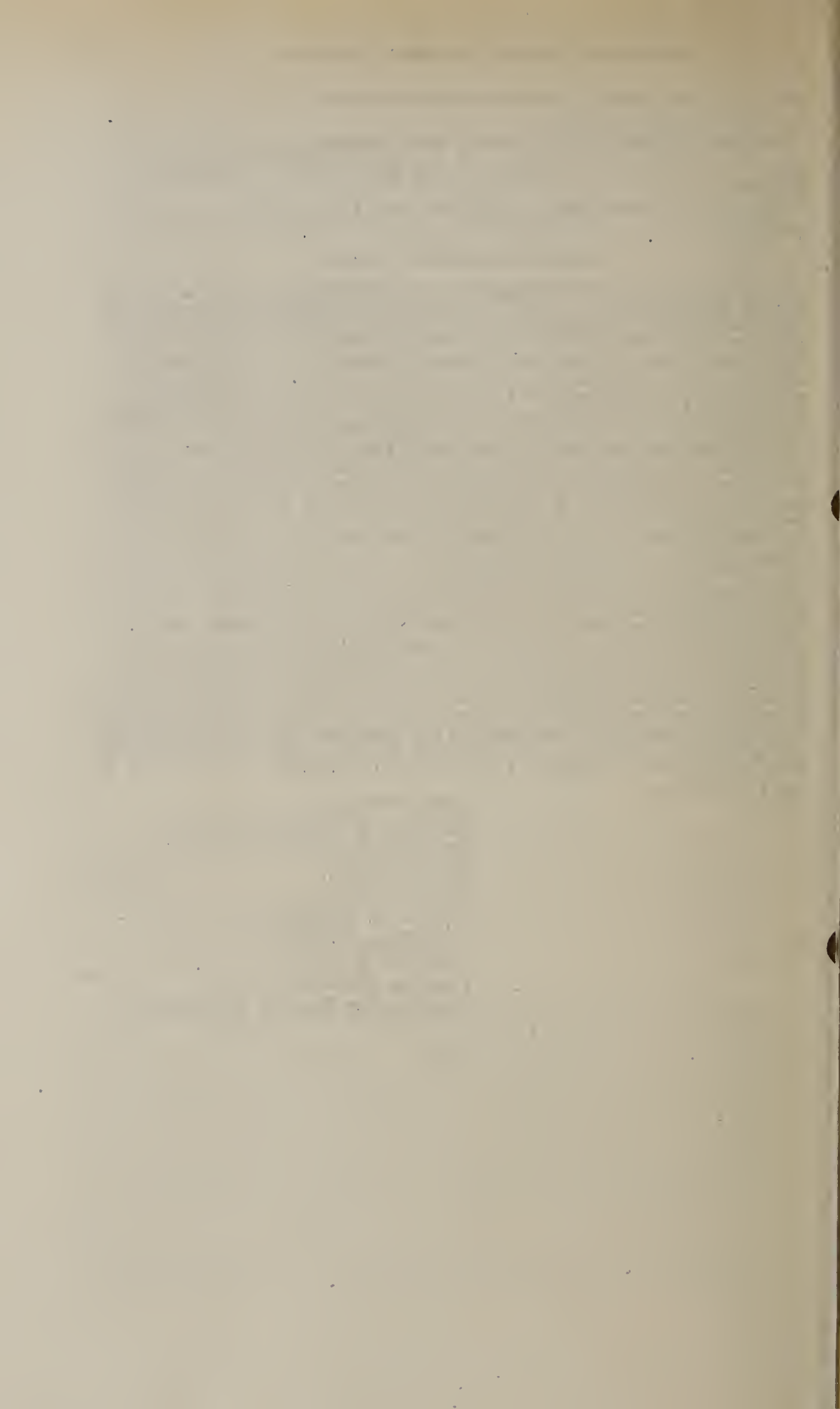
In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

Supply and distribution of farm labor: The funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby continued available through January 30, 1948, for carrying out the purposes of said Act, as amended, and the Act of April 28, 1947 (Public Law 40, Eightieth Congress), an Act providing for a six months' extension and final liquidation of the farm labor supply program; and, in addition to the amount continued available, there is hereby appropriated for such purposes the sum of \$5,000,000 to be merged with the funds hereby continued available. Not less than \$2,000,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner and for the purposes specified in section 2 of the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944. In addition to the amounts heretofore made available for administrative expenses pursuant to section 3 of such Act, there is hereby made available out of said funds the sum of \$250,000 for such purposes: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$258,500 of the total funds remaining as of January 30, 1948, shall be available until June 30, 1948, for administrative and other expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, incident to the settlement of growers' and workers' contracts and accounts, the collection of reimbursements due the Government, the payment of transportation and other obligations outstanding, and the handling of other necessary fiscal and administrative work in the final liquidation and disposition of Government assets and liabilities under the program: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500,000 of the receipts derived from sales of labor supply centers, labor homes, labor camps, and facilities under the provisions of section 2 (d) of the Act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 731), as amended, shall be available for the payment of costs of the liquidation of such labor supply centers, labor homes, labor camps, and facilities, including personal services in the District of Columbia, and any appropriations or other funds from which such costs have been advanced may be reimbursed therefor from any such receipts, the net proceeds of such sales to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

JOHN TABER,
RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH,
ALBERT ENGEL,
KARL STEFAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,
Managers on the Part of the House.





DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 23, 1947
For actions of May 22, 1947
80th-1st, No. 97

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated wool bill. 2nd deficiency bill sent to President. Senate passed bill extending SCS, ACP, FHA to Virgin Islands. Senate passed forest insects-disease bill. Rep. Murray and Sen. Johnson introduced bills prohibiting Government destruction of food.

Agricultural appropriation bill will probably be reported today. B&F will immediately advise agency budget offices of its provisions. They, in turn, will provide this information within the agencies. Copies will not be available for general distribution until probably Mon., when the distribution will be made through agency budget offices pursuant to a previously prepared list.

HOUSE

1. WOOL-PRICE SUPPORTS. Began debate on S. 814, the wool bill (pp. 5812-47).
2. SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3245 (pp. 5810-12, 5789-90). Both Houses agreed to an amendment to the farm-labor item which not only reduced the total amount to \$5,000,000, exclusive of funds already available, but reduced the portion of this sum which must be apportioned among the States to \$2,000,000, the amount which may be used for administrative expenses to \$250,000, and the sum for liquidation to \$253,500. The House concurred in the Senate amendment regarding CCC notes. This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. PERSONNEL. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3101, to extend until June 30, 1949, the period during which persons may serve in certain executive departments and agencies without being prohibited from acting as counsel, agent, or attorney for prosecuting claims against the U. S. by reason of having so served (H. Rept. 424)(p. 5848).
4. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Gillie, Ind., recommended shipment of non-fat milk powder for foreign relief, stating that this would be a simple way to stabilize dairy prices (p. 5808).

SENATE

5. SOIL CONSERVATION. Passed as reported S. 512, to extend the SCS, ACP, and FHA programs to the Virgin Islands (p. 5799).
6. RECLAMATION. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Ellender, La., S. 299, to extend the reclamation laws to Ark. (p. 5801).

7. FOREST INSECTS & DISEASES. Passed as reported S. 597, to provide for the protection of forests from diseases and insects (pp. 5799, 5803-6).
8. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment S. 1073, to extend until June 30, 1949, the time during which persons may serve in certain executive agencies without being prohibited from acting as counsel, etc., for prosecuting claims against the U.S. (p. 5799).
9. MINERALS. Passed over S. 1081, to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, gas, and sulfur on U.S. lands (p. 5799).
10. GRANT LANDS. Passed without amendment H.R. 603, to allow credit for certain homestead entries for military or naval service rendered during World War II (p. 5802). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. TAXATION. Continued debate on H.R. 1, the individual income tax-reduction bill (pp. 5781-9, 5797-8). During the debate Sen. Byrd, Va., urged completion of appropriation bills before consideration of H.R. 1 and discussed with other members appropriation bills yet to be considered (pp. 5781-6).
12. HEALTH. Sen. Chavez, N.Mex., urged favorable consideration of the national health bills (p. 5780).
13. EDUCATION. Sen. Aiken, Vt., discussed the school situation and favored Federal aid to education (pp. 5792-4).
14. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION. Sen. Smith, N.J., withdrawn motion to reconsider the vote on S. 526, to create a National Science Foundation (p. 5799).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. FOOD DESTRUCTION. S. 1329, by Sen. Johnson, Colo., to prohibit the destruction of food by Government agencies. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 5780.) In the discussion of this bill Sen. Johnson advocated that surplus potatoes be shipped to tax-supported institutions; Sen. Maybank, S.C., pointed out the difficulties of shipping them, since there are not enough cars available; and Sen. Hatch, N.Mex., defended Secretary Anderson's position, stating that "the potato problem has been a source of constant headache to the Department of Agriculture for a long time" (pp. 5790-2).
H.R. 3585, by Rep. Murray, Wis., to prohibit the Department of Agriculture and its officers, employees, and agents from destroying food which is fit for human consumption. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 5849.)
16. NATIONAL FORESTS. S. J. Res. 118, by Sen. Butler, Nebr. (by request), to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell timber within the Tongass National Forest. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 5780.)
17. HEALTH. H.R. 3579, by Rep. Celler, N.Y., to provide a national health insurance and public health program. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 5849.)
18. WILDLIFE. H.R. 3578, by Rep. Bates, Mass. (by request), to reduce in area the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, Essex County, Mass. To Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. (p. 5849.)
19. PERSONNEL. H.R. 3588, by Rep. Rees, Kans., providing for a Federal Employees' Loyalty Act. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 5849.)

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, SR., ON ZIONISM

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I might say in the beginning that I know of no man who in my opinion has done the Jews of this country more harm than the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER]. I was amused, as well as amazed, at his statement a moment ago.

As for Henry Morgenthau, Sr., he was the brains of the family. In fact he was one of the great Jews of this country; and the intelligent Jews, I am sure will not agree with the statements made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] concerning him.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the gentleman's remarks be taken down. He made certain statements which reflect upon my service in this House when he said he thinks there is nobody who has rendered more disservice to the Jews than I.

Mr. RANKIN. I said, had done them more harm by your continuously agitating a policy that gets them into trouble, and which as Henry Morgenthau, Sr., so forcefully denounced.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the words objected to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I might say in the beginning that I know of no man who in my opinion has done the Jews of this country more harm than the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not think these words reflect upon the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER]. They are merely an expression of the opinion of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] and, of course, it does not necessarily mean that that opinion is shared by anyone else. The Chair does not believe the words reflect in an unparliamentary manner upon the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

The gentleman from Mississippi will resume in order.

Mr. RANKIN. One of the very things that Henry Morgenthau, Sr., was warning his Jewish brethren about, that is Henry Morgenthau, Sr., the father of the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, was just such unwise tactics as the attacks they are now making on Great Britain, advocating, as I read yesterday, the blowing up of British trains, robbing British banks, blowing up British arsenals, and murdering British subjects who have stood by them when other countries would not even admit them into their jurisdictions.

Here is the exact language taken from the page advertisement these Zionists published in the New York Times a few days ago:

Every time you blow up a British arsenal, or wreck a British jail, or send a British railroad train sky high, or rob a British bank or let go with your guns and bombs at the British betrayers and invaders of your homeland, the Jews of America make a little holiday in their hearts.

As I pointed out on yesterday, that vicious statement does not represent the views of the decent, high-classed, law-abiding Jews of America, nor does it represent the views of the rest of the American people.

The quotation from the autobiography of Henry Morgenthau, Sr., to which the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] objects, and which I inserted in the RECORD on yesterday, reads as follows:

Zionism is the most stupendous fallacy in Jewish history. I assert that it is wrong in principle and impossible of realization; that it is unsound in its economics, fantastical in its politics, and sterile in its spiritual ideals. Where it is not pathetically visionary, it is a cruel playing with the hopes of a people blindly seeking their way out of age-long miseries. These are bold and sweeping assertions, but in this chapter I shall undertake to make them good.

The very fervor of my feeling for the oppressed of every race and every land, especially for the Jews, those of my own blood and faith, to whom I am bound by every tender tie, impels me to fight with all the greater force against this scheme, which my intelligence tells me can only lead them deeper into the mire of the past, while it professes to be leading them to the heights.

Zionism is a surrender, not a solution. It is retrogression into the blackest error, and not progress toward the light. I will go further, and say that it is a betrayal; it is an eastern European proposal, fathered in this country by American Jews, which, if it were to succeed, would cost the Jews of America most that they have gained of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

I have no apology for inserting those remarks of Henry Morgenthau, Sr., in the RECORD. I believe they express the sentiments of conservative Jews, as well as thinking gentiles, all over the world.

As between him and the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], I will take Henry Morgenthau, Sr., and I feel sure that 90 percent of the American people would do likewise, if they knew the facts.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

EMANUEL CELLER

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] needs any defense from me or from any other Jew in this country or in the House of Representatives. I believe the House knows, and I want to say to the Members, if there is anybody who can talk about doing harm to the Jews of this country or any other minority groups, the gentleman from Mississippi is well qualified. He is certainly an expert on that subject.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the New York Times concerning court-martial systems.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from Governor Wallgren, of Washington, to the editor of the Washington Post of today.

Mr. BRADLEY of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a short article concerning the port of Long Beach, Calif.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a bill introduced by him.

COACHELLA DIVISION OF THE ALL-AMERICAN CANAL IRRIGATION PROJECT

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 3348) to declare the policy of the United States with respect to the allocation of costs of construction of the Coachella Division of the All-American Canal irrigation project, California.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS]?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, we would like to know what this is about.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, when the Department of Interior appropriation bill was before the House, I offered an amendment which would have made a technical change in the wording, which is now proposed by this legislative bill. The chairman of the subcommittee said he agreed with the objective that I had in mind, that he was favorable to what I was trying to do, but that in his opinion it represented legislation on an appropriation bill. Therefore, I introduced this bill. It has passed the Subcommittee on Reclamation by a unanimous vote, and it has passed the Committee on Public Lands by a unanimous vote. It is a technical proposition, but in language which I think will interest the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH]. It saves the United States Government \$8,000,000, and the farmers of the district agree to increase their payments from \$13,000,000 to \$26,000,000. The reason for the urgency today is that by getting it to the Senate at once the change can be made in the Interior Department appropriation bill while there, whereas the Consent Calendar will not be called for at least 2 weeks.

Mr. RICH. I may say to the gentleman that practically every bill that is brought up here required eight or ten or fifteen million dollars more, but if you are saving \$8,000,000 I am for you.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the bill H. R. 3348 was carefully considered by a subcommittee and the full Committee on Public Lands and received a unanimous favorable report. The bill also has a favorable report from the Department of the Interior.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the language in the appropriation act of July 1, 1946, of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947 (Public Law 478, 79th Cong.), for the Bureau of Reclamation under the caption:

"Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): For continuation of construction of a diversion dam, and main canal (and appurtenant structures including distribution and drainage systems) located entirely within the United States connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and Coachella Valleys in California;"

is hereby revised to read:

"Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): For continuation of construction of a diversion dam, and main canal (and appurtenant structures) located entirely within the United States connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and Coachella Valleys in California, and distribution and drainage systems;"

and this revision shall apply with equal force to all prior appropriation acts for the Department of the Interior and to the act for the fiscal year 1948 in which this same language appears for the Bureau of Reclamation.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 3245) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House May 21, 1947.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this is a unanimous report.

There are included about \$16,000,000 of items for the Post Office Department which went to the Senate after the bill was disposed of here in the House; in other words, the House had had no opportunity to consider those items before the bill passed here.

Three million dollars is also provided to proceed with the program of classroom buildings for colleges with the restriction that not more than \$3 a foot be spent by the Federal Government. It is the intention that these buildings insofar as possible may be given to the colleges and that the colleges may go ahead to such extent as they please be-

yond that figure. The Federal Works Administration has power to give them the buildings. The cost of the rehabilitation and reconstruction of those buildings has been running way out of sight. It is the intention of the committee and of the language that has been used here that the colleges may have the privilege of going on and spending any amount they please in addition to the amount of \$3 per foot to be expended by the Federal Works Administration through the Office of Community Facilities.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, this is a unanimous report, but the Members of the minority signed it reluctantly. We especially regret the provision limiting the amount available for veterans' facilities at colleges and reducing the total appropriation from \$20,000,000 to \$3,000,000, and including restrictions which makes it inoperative. Under these restrictions I doubt whether a single college will be in position to avail itself of even the reduced amount provided.

There is not a college in the United States whose enrollment has not been swollen by veterans taking courses under the GI bill to a point far beyond its facilities, both for housing and instruction. They are housing great numbers of these boys in makeshift dormitories, in temporary barracks, and even in trailers. And even then, veterans are being turned away because the schools are without dormitories, laboratories, and classrooms.

The purpose of the \$20,000,000 carried by the Senate amendment is to provide funds with which to move abandoned buildings from camps and other war centers to colleges where veterans are applying for admission under the GI bill. These buildings are temporary structures and are rapidly deteriorating and will serve no purpose in their present location. Transferred to the campus of a school they will make it possible to provide educational facilities for boys who otherwise cannot take advantage of the provisions of the GI bill. All schools are turning away veterans because of lack of space and this money will enable them to utilize buildings which otherwise will be sold as junk and to educate veterans who otherwise must go without educational opportunities.

The conference report reduces the \$20,000,000 passed by the Senate to \$3,000,000—an amount totally inadequate to meet the needs of the thousands of ex-servicemen who are applying for training.

Even if the entire \$20,000,000 were included in the conference report it would be a futile gesture as the limitation of cost of construction to \$3 per cubic foot is insufficient to pay the average cost of construction submitted to the committee.

So far as the intention of the House or the Senate or the conference is concerned—in applying the \$3 limitation to Federal funds alone and not to college funds or to joint Federal and college funds—this is the first suggestion I have heard of such an interpretation.

No such suggestion was made or considered either in the House or Senate

or in the conference between the managers on the part of the two Houses.

The limitation is explicit. Under the language of the limitation in the conference report the funds shall not be available if the cost is in excess of \$3 per foot whether paid from Federal funds or other funds. No distinction is made as to whether that cost is paid by the school or the Federal Government or jointly. So the whole effect of this limitation upon the Senate amendment is to deny these colleges essential funds for the construction of classrooms for veterans.

Provision of the extra class rooms required for veterans is not the responsibility of the colleges. They have ample facilities for their normal requirements. But they do not have facilities for these unexpected and temporary demands on their capacity by these wards of the Federal Government. That is the responsibility of the Federal Government itself. The conference report before us deliberately ignores that responsibility. The colleges have already expanded their facilities, their laboratories and libraries, as well as their administration costs far beyond anything ever anticipated. Such funds as they have for expansion, are needed for permanent construction.

Mr. Speaker, this is a temporary need, an emergency precipitated by Federal legislation promising veterans educational training—and the Federal Government is bound both morally and legally to meet that emergency and provide that instruction.

Within a space of 5 years, at most, the emergency will be past; the obligation to the veterans will have been discharged; and the buildings will have been liquidated. No permanent benefits accrue to the schools and it is not incumbent upon the schools to furnish the temporary accommodations—even if they were financially able to do it—which they are not.

The question before us is whether the House will agree to the Senate amendment and make it possible to carry out the commitments of the GI bill of rights or whether it will insist on limitations which vitiate the law.

The minority members of the committee of conference cannot agree to any limitation on the fund proposed by the Senate for the transfer of this surplus and decaying housing to schools for veterans.

Never was instruction so badly needed. These boys were called from their home communities just at the formative period of their mental development. The universal testimony of every school is that they are taking advantage of the educational opportunities afforded them and that invariably they are leading their classes. But they are already advanced in years so far as college courses are concerned, and unless they can matriculate now there is less and less probability that they will ever be able to complete their school work.

It is evident on the face of it that denial of the means of moving these buildings amounts to denial to many veterans of the benefits of GI instruction promised them under the law.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the trouble with this thing is that it does not and will not provide any substantial facilities for the colleges. These people have wasted money in a very ridiculous way. They spent as high as \$9 a foot to rebuild these buildings. But worst of all at the time of the hearings they only spent \$5,000,000 out of the \$80,000,000 that was given them for this purpose and they had contracted for about half of the total. They had lots of money and the only reason for allowing them anything in this was to provide school facilities for the veterans and to get settlement of the item with the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 7: Page 6, line 4, insert "Federal Works Agency."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate-numbered 7 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the said amendment insert the following:

"Such sums as may be determined by the Bureau of the Budget to be necessary are hereby appropriated for making for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1948 (1) grants to States for assistance to aged needy individuals, needy dependent children, and needy individuals who are blind, as authorized in titles I, IV, and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act approved August 14, 1935, as amended, and (2) grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: *Provided*, That the obligations incurred and expenditures made for each of such purposes under the authority of this appropriation shall be charged to the appropriations therefor in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1948."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 12: Page 7, line 21, insert the following:

"COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

"On the date of enactment of this act the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to discharge \$641,832,080.64 of the indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling notes in such amount issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 4 of the act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-4)."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. I wonder if the gentleman would give us a brief explanation of this provision.

Mr. TABER. This is an item of \$641,000,000 to clean up the liabilities of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Treasury on account of funds that have previously been expended for subsidy payments during the Price Control Act operations to meet the deficits that the Corporation had at the time they made their report to the Congress.

Mr. CANNON. The intention then is to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation in all of its powers and functions, and this provision proposes to bring the capital structure up to par.

Mr. TABER. Of course, we have no authority in our committee to bring in any legislation which would continue the Corporation, but this is intended to bring the books of the Corporation in balance and to restore their capital as of June 30, last. That is the usual practice, and the one that has been followed ever since the Corporation was organized whenever they reported that its capital was impaired.

Mr. CANNON. With this replenishment of capital, the Corporation is then in a position to continue to function in the future as heretofore?

Mr. TABER. Yes. Of course, I do not know what its condition presently is. We do not now have a report, but we will get one as of June 30, next. But it is in a position to continue until we have a further opportunity to act upon future operations.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 13: Page 8, line 5, insert the following:

"FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

"Supply and distribution of farm labor: The funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby continued available through January 30, 1948, for carrying out the purposes of said act, as amended, and the act of April 28, 1947 (Public Law 40, 80th Cong.), an act providing for a 6 months' extension and final liquidation of the farm labor supply program; and, in addition to the amount continued available, there is hereby appropriated for such purposes the sum of \$6,000,000 to be merged with the funds hereby continued available. Not less than \$2,400,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner and for the purposes specified in section 2 of the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944. In addition to the amounts heretofore made available for administrative expenses pursuant to section 3 of such act, there is hereby made available out of said funds the sum of \$300,000 for such purposes: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$310,000 of the total funds remaining as of January 30, 1948, shall be available until June 30, 1948, for administrative and other expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, incident to the settlement of growers' and workers' contracts and accounts, the collection of re-

imbursements due the Government, the payment of transportation and other obligations outstanding, and the handling of other necessary fiscal and administrative work in the final liquidation and disposition of Government assets and liabilities under the program: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500,000 of the receipts derived from sales of labor supply centers, labor homes, labor camps, and facilities under the provisions of section 2 (d) of the act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 731), as amended, shall be available for the payment of costs of the liquidation of such labor supply centers, labor homes, labor camps, and facilities, including personal services in the District of Columbia, and any appropriations or other funds from which such costs have been advanced may be reimbursed therefor from any such receipts, the net proceeds of such sales to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the said amendment insert the following:

"FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

"Supply and distribution of farm labor: The funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby continued available through January 30, 1948, for carrying out the purposes of said act, as amended, and the act of April 28, 1947 (Public, No. 40, 80th Cong.), an act providing for a 6 months' extension and final liquidation of the farm labor supply program; and, in addition to the amount continued available, there is hereby appropriated for such purposes the sum of \$5,000,000 to be merged with the funds hereby continued available. Not less than \$2,000,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner and for the purposes specified in section 2 of the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944. In addition to the amounts heretofore made available for administrative expenses pursuant to section 3 of such act, there is hereby made available out of said funds the sum of \$250,000 for such purposes: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$258,500 of the total funds remaining as of January 30, 1948, shall be available until June 30, 1948, for administrative and other expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, incident to the settlement of growers' and workers' contracts and accounts, the collection of reimbursements due the Government, the payment of transportation and other obligations outstanding, and the handling of other necessary fiscal and administrative work in the final liquidation and disposition of Government assets and liabilities under the program: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500,000 of the receipts derived from sales of labor supply centers, labor homes, labor camps, and facilities under the provisions of section 2 (d) of the act of August 14, 1946 (Public, No. 731), as amended, shall be available for the payment of costs of the liquidation of such labor supply centers, labor homes, labor camps, and facilities, including personal services in the District of Columbia, and any appropriations or other funds from which such costs have been advanced may be reimbursed therefor from any such receipts, the net proceeds of such sales to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MACKINNON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include a newspaper article and a letter.

Mr. WOODRUFF asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Mr. O'Donnell.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR WOOL

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 214 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill (S. 814) to provide support for wool, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the amendments recommended by the Committee on Agriculture now printed in the bill; and it shall also be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order as a substitute for the committee amendment beginning in line 14, page 3, and ending on page 6, line 11, the language appearing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 20, 1947, page A2516. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes at this time and also yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. Speaker, the adoption of this resolution will make in order the immediate consideration of S. 814, a bill to provide support for wool.

The House Committee on Agriculture has amended all but two sections of the Senate bill and it is the Senate bill which we will consider upon the adoption of the rule. In addition to these amendments already printed in the bill, as reported by the House Committee on Agriculture, a substitute amendment will be offered from the floor to section 4 of the bill.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and thirty-four Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 62]

Allen, Ill.	Goff	Morrison
Bender	Grant, Ala.	Norrell
Bennett, Mich.	Gwinn, N. Y.	Patman
Bland	Hartley	Pfeifer
Bloom	Hoever	Philbin
Boggs, Del.	Jarman	Phillips, Tenn.
Bonner	Jenkins, Pa.	Poage
Boykin	Jennings	Powell
Bradley, Calif.	Johnson, Okla.	Rabin
Bradley, Mich.	Jones, Ohio	Rayfiel
Brown, Ohio	Keefe	Robertson
Buck	Kefauver	Rooney
Buckley	Keogh	Scott,
Bulwinkle	Kilburn	Hugh D., Jr.
Clippinger	Knutson	Shafer
Cole, Kans.	Landis	Simpson, Ill.
Courtney	Lanham	Thomas, N. J.
Dawson, Utah	Lea	Thomason
D'Ewart	Lemke	Tollefson
Dingell	Lynch	West
Domengeaux	McCowan	Wilson, Tex.
Fellows	McGarvey	Wolverton
Flannagan	Macy	Wood
Fuller	Mansfield, Tex.	Worley
Gearhart	Meade, Md.	Youngblood
Gifford	Mitchell	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 350 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the roll were dispensed with.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two short newspaper articles.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to include in his remarks a clipping from yesterday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR WOOL

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, the adoption of this resolution will make in order the immediate consideration of the bill S. 814, which has been labeled a bill to provide support for wool.

The House Committee on Agriculture has amended all but two sections of the Senate bill. In addition to these amendments, which are already printed in the bill as reported by the House Committee on Agriculture, a substitute amendment will be offered from the floor to section 4 of the bill. This substitute amendment, which has been proposed and agreed to by the House Committee on Agriculture, will bring wool within the purview of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. This amendment appears at page A-2516 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Tuesday, May 20, 1947.

In view of the many changes which have been made in the bill there is, of course, an obvious necessity for waiving points of order not only on the remaining sections of the bill but on the amendments made by the House Committee on Agriculture now in the bill and also the

substitute amendment for section 4, which will be offered from the floor by the Committee on Agriculture. The rule provides for 3 hours of general debate, with the usual opportunity for the Members to offer amendments to the bill under the 5-minute rule.

Mr. Speaker, as the Members of the House know, there have been a lot of changes in connection with this proposed legislation. I am bold enough to make the statement here and now, based upon the testimony that came to the Committee on Rules from the members of the Committee on Agriculture, that unless this legislation or some similar legislation is passed you might just as well write off once and for all the sheep industry of this country.

There just is not any question about that. In other words, you are going to determine today whether or not this great sheep industry that we have had in this country since the beginning of time is to be another casualty and that from now on the sheep industry and the wool industry will be relegated to some of our foreign neighbors.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. As a matter of fact, is it not true that wool certainly is one of the strategic materials and is necessary for this country? Hence, to stand by and see the sheep and wool industry destroyed in this country is absolutely unthinkable.

Mr. RIZLEY. Absolutely. The gentleman is correct and has very clearly stated the situation.

It may be that for the present at least we are safe in depending entirely on imports of wool from foreign countries, but there may come a time when wool will be just as strategic a material as any of these other materials that we needed during the war.

As one Member of Congress I just cannot bring myself to the point of saying that we are going to permit this great industry to be liquidated.

Here are some of the basic facts in connection with the sheep and wool industry today. The Department of Agriculture reports show that the stock sheep population of this country has dropped from 49,807,000 in 1942 to 32,542,000 head today. This represents a reduction of 35 percent.

Our sheep population is the lowest today in the United States since 1897. That is 50 years ago. The Department of Agriculture reports that the production of wool has dropped from 459,073,000 pounds in 1942 to 300,000,000 pounds today. That is a reduction of 35 percent.

The main reason for the decline in the sheep population is lack of profit. A report by the United States Tariff Commission after an extended study of the sheep industry shows that the wool growers of this country lost 9½ cents on every pound of wool produced in 1946. That is from the Tariff Commission, which made the study and this report.

To repeat, the wool growers in this country lost 9½ cents on every pound of wool produced in 1946 and a somewhat higher figure in the two preceding years. The report from the Tariff Commission

cents. That is a difference of about 55 percent. The Senator is correct in his statement. Taking that difference into consideration, it will be found that, as compared to 1940, the entire period before the war, the present national income of \$170,000,000,000 is greatly in excess of the 1940 income, after taking into consideration the difference in the purchasing power of the dollar.

Mr. TAFT. A moment ago the Senator spoke of the estimate made by the Treasury of \$39,100,000,000.

Mr. BYRD. That was the estimate made by the Joint Legislative Budget Committee.

Mr. TAFT. The estimate of the receipts of the Treasury as being \$39,100,000,000?

Mr. BYRD. That was the estimate of receipts for the fiscal year 1948, yes, as made by the Joint Legislative Budget Committee.

Mr. TAFT. That estimate was made, however, in December or November of last year.

Mr. BYRD. No; that was the estimate made by the Joint Legislative Budget Committee. The Treasury estimate was \$38,800,000,000.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator was present when we had the Secretary of the Treasury before us at which time I tried to ask him, "Have you, in view of the new developments reestimated the income for the fiscal year 1948?" Was it not clear to the Senator that he did not, or at least that he did not wish to reveal what those figures were?

Mr. BYRD. He said he had not reestimated them. But the Senator from Ohio did not catch my point. What I said was that the Legislative Budget Committee controlled by the Senator's party estimated in February, I think it was, that the Federal tax income would be \$39,100,000,000. This bill is predicated upon an estimate made 2 months later of an income of \$41,400,000,000, a difference of \$2,300,000,000.

Mr. TAFT. Exactly, because of increase in prices, because of increase in the estimate of the income, because of increases which the Treasury has already taken into account in its estimate for the fiscal year 1947, but which the Treasury refuses to take into account for the fiscal year 1948.

Mr. BYRD. I make the point again, Mr. TAFT, that this bill should be predicated upon an estimate for the fiscal year 1948, not an estimate for today or tomorrow. It is an estimate for the year ending July 1, 1948.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. With respect to the question raised by the Senator from Ohio, I simply wish to say that it does not necessarily mean that because prices have advanced buyers will be found who will buy at those advanced prices. It does not necessarily mean that because the hourly wage rates are high full jobs and full employment for all workers at those high rates are going to be found.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Senator from Georgia. He is entirely correct in his statement.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I will support the motion made by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] to postpone consideration of the tax bill until a further indication can be given by the action of the respective committees and by the House, and, if possible, by the Senate, as to the extent of the reductions to be effected in the President's budget. This is the only safe and prudent way for us to proceed.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. With reference to the Senator's recommendation that we make a substantial payment on the national debt, does the Senator foresee any future time when we shall be in a better position to make a payment on the national debt?

Mr. BYRD. I cannot conceive of our being in any more fortunate and better position than we are in today, so far as paying off at least a part of the debt is concerned.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Is it not also true that in estimating the national debt at \$258,000,000,000 we include in that total the current redemption value of E bonds, but not their maturity value; and that if we take the national debt at its maturity value, it is \$10,000,000,000 more than the current estimate? If we do not pay on the national debt now, it will automatically increase.

Mr. BYRD. My colleague is correct.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Can the Senator tell us what the expenditures of Government were in 1939? He has used that figure from time to time.

Mr. BYRD. Approximately \$9,000,000,000.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator further stated that at the present time, in comparison with 1939, the dollar is worth only 63 cents. If that is true, compared with 1939, the budget submitted by the President on the basis of \$37,500,000,000 would be a budget of only \$23,600,000,000 if it were computed on the basis of the value of the dollar in 1939.

Mr. BYRD. It would not be that much. As I calculate it, the figure would be about 55 percent more than the budget of 1939.

Mr. LUCAS. I may have the wrong figure, but I thought it was interesting to make that comparison. If we are dealing with a 60-cent dollar at the present time in comparison with 1939, it is interesting to make the comparison with respect to what the budget would be on the basis of the dollar of 1939, if we are comparing the budget estimate with that of 1939.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McGrath in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] to postpone further consideration of House bill 1 until June 10.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, we have a unanimous-consent agreement to vote on this motion at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon. Are any proponents of the motion ready to speak?

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, several other Senators desire to speak in support of the motion.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3245) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7 and 13 to the bill, and concurred therein, each with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS, 1947—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 3245, the second deficiency appropriation bill, 1947, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the conference report.

The clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3245) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, and agree to the same:

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$70,000" named in said amendment insert "\$60,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

"BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

"Veterans' educational facilities: For an additional amount for the completion of construction and installation of veterans' educational facilities, fiscal year 1947, \$3,000,000, to be available until expended, but not to be available for new projects after September 30, 1947, of which amount not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the relocation of any building at a cost greater than \$3 per square foot."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"Maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for 'Maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities', \$20,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 7, 12, and 13.

STYLES BRIDGES,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOHN TABER,
RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH,
ALBERT ENGEL,
KARL STEFAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 3245, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
March 22, 1947.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12 to the bill (H. R. 3245) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert:

"Such sums as may be determined by the Bureau of the Budget to be necessary are hereby appropriated for making for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1948 (1) grants to States for assistance to aged needy individuals, needy dependent children, and needy individuals who are blind, as authorized in titles I, IV, and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act approved August 14, 1935, as amended, and (2) grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: *Provided*, That the obligations incurred and expenditures made for each of such purposes under the authority of this appropriation shall be charged to the appropriations therefor in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1948."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert:

"FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

"Supply and distribution of farm labor: The funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby continued available through January 30, 1948, for carrying out the purposes of said act, as amended, and the act of April 28, 1947 (Public Law 40, 80th Cong.), an act providing for a 6 months' extension and final liquidation of the farm labor supply program; and, in addition to the amount continued available, there is hereby appropriated for such purposes the sum of \$5,000,000 to be merged with the funds hereby continued available. Not

less than \$2,000,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner and for the purposes specified in section 2 of the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944. In addition to the amounts heretofore made available for administrative expenses pursuant to section 3 of such act, there is hereby made available out of said funds the sum of \$250,000 for such purposes: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$258,500 of the total funds remaining as of January 30, 1948, shall be available until June 30, 1948, for administrative and other expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, incident to the settlement of growers' and workers' contracts and accounts, the collection of reimbursements due the Government, the payment of transportation and other obligations outstanding, and the handling of other necessary fiscal and administrative work in the final liquidation and disposition of Government assets and liabilities under the program: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500,000 of the receipts derived from sales of labor supply centers, labor homes, labor camps, and facilities under the provisions of section 2 (d) of the act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 731), as amended, shall be available for the payment of costs of the liquidation of such labor supply centers, labor homes, labor camps, and facilities, including personal services in the District of Columbia, and any appropriations or other funds from which such costs have been advanced may be reimbursed therefor from any such receipts, the net proceeds of such sales to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7 and 13.

The motion was agreed to.

WANTON DESTRUCTION OF FOOD

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, on last Sunday, May 18, readers of many of our Sunday newspapers must have been shocked by the Associated Press wire photo of a huge pile of potatoes which were destroyed by the Government—at least, I was shocked by it. Knowing that starvation is prevalent throughout the world, I sincerely hope that the Voice of America does not employ a wire-photo service for foreign countries. I am afraid that a picture such as the one I have before me would cause mutiny and perhaps revolution abroad.

The description accompanying the photograph published on May 18 is as follows:

FOLEY, ALA.—Government condemns surplus potatoes. More than 50 tons of surplus potatoes grown in Baldwin County, Ala., were dumped by the Government near here Friday because of a glutted market. Two production and marketing administration checkers stand atop the pile dumping the spuds into an open field. Kerosene was then poured over them to make them unfit for consumption.

Mr. President, today those same potatoes would cost the consumer 10 cents a pound in the market in Washington. To me this was a revolting display of wanton destruction of food. I know that the argument is made that there was a surplus, and that they did not know what to do with the potatoes.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I shall be glad to yield in a moment.

Mr. President, in this Nation we have all sorts of tax-supported institutions which are having a most difficult time staying within their budgetary requirements. It seems to me that these potatoes could very well have been sent to such institutions, and might well have been used by them, on a basis of no charge whatsoever, rather than being poured out on the dump and soaked with kerosene to make them unfit for human use.

I now yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I am in thorough accord with the Senator from Colorado regarding the destruction of food. I saw the same article and the same picture. I have intended to make some investigation to ascertain, if I could, if there was any satisfactory explanation or answer. I have not made such an investigation. I wonder if the Senator from Colorado has done so.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I have tried to make an investigation, and the only thing I am told is that there was a surplus, and that in order not to weaken the market it was necessary to dump the potatoes and render them unfit for human consumption.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. I am in thorough accord with the Senator from Colorado on the question of destruction of food which can be used in America. However, so far as shipment of the potatoes to Europe is concerned, no shipping is available, and no refrigeration is available. At one time an attempt was made to send several shiploads of potatoes to Antwerp. I happened to have been there at the end of the war in 1945. The operation was not successful. Badly needed shipping was used, and, even then, because of a lack of refrigeration, potatoes were dumped in the harbor of Antwerp. It is difficult to obtain refrigerated ships in which to transport potatoes to the starving people of Europe.

I suggest—and I hope it may be done—that potatoes be dehydrated and be made available in that form to those in need. But so far as shipping raw potatoes to Europe is concerned, it cannot be done. There is no refrigeration. I hope when the Senate investigates this question some way will be found to dehydrate early potatoes so that they can be shipped abroad.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. In a moment. Of course I understand that these potatoes could not have been shipped to Europe; it was absolutely impossible, because early potatoes are very perishable and cannot be shipped very far. What I contend is that instead of destroying them they should have been shipped to tax-supported institutions.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.
Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, the Senator has brought up a subject which

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[PUBLIC LAW 76—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 82—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 3245]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

SENATE

Salaries, officers and employees, Senate, fiscal year 1947, \$50,000.

For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, but not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, fiscal year 1947, \$100,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.

For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1947, \$200,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Florence I. Gerlach, widow of Charles L. Gerlach, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$12,500.

For payment to Howard A. Norman and Evelyn Norman Carlson, son and daughter of Fred Norman, late a Representative from the State of Washington, \$12,500.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for salaries of officers and employees, House of Representatives, required by reason of the enactment of the "Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946", fiscal year 1947, \$110,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Reporting hearings: For an additional amount for stenographic reports of hearings of committees other than special and select committees, fiscal year 1947, \$30,000.

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$5,600.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries", \$7,500.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

Salaries and expenses: The limitation on the amount which may be expended for traveling expenses, fiscal year 1947, is hereby increased from "\$50,000" to "\$60,000".

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses," War Assets Administration, \$75,000,000, to be derived from the special fund account in the Treasury established by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

There are hereby transferred from the appropriation "Grants to States for Maternal and Child Health Services, Social Security Administration, 1947," sums as follows:

To:

Venereal diseases: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Venereal diseases", \$23,400.

Tuberculosis: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Tuberculosis", \$15,600.

Communicable diseases: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Communicable diseases", \$99,100.

Hospitals and medical care: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Hospitals and medical care", \$242,500.

Foreign quarantine service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign quarantine service", \$10,400.

National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "National Institute of Health, operating expenses", \$8,200.

Salaries and miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and miscellaneous expenses", \$8,700.

Office of International Health Relations: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Office of International Health Relations", \$5,400.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", \$375,000, and the limitation on the amount which may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby increased by \$436,100, the whole to be accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That any sums received by the Administrator as payment for services performed for any department or agency of the Government by persons whose salaries are paid from said fund shall be deposited to the credit of the fund and be available, during the fiscal year in which such sums are received, for the same purposes.

Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Administration: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Administration", \$150,000.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency", \$75,000.

Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency", \$103,000.

Such sums as may be determined by the Bureau of the Budget to be necessary are hereby appropriated for making for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1948 (1) grants to States for assistance to aged needy individuals, needy dependent children, and needy individuals who are blind, as authorized in titles I, IV, and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act approved August 14, 1935, as amended, and (2) grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: *Provided*, That the obligations incurred and expenditures made for each of such purposes under the authority of this appropriation shall be charged to the appropriations therefor in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1948.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Veterans' educational facilities: For an additional amount for the completion of construction and installation of veterans' educational facilities, fiscal year 1947, \$3,000,000, to be available until expended, but not to be available for new projects after September 30, 1947, of which amount not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the relocation of any building at a cost greater than \$3 per square foot.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Penalty mail costs: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Penalty mail costs", \$2,500, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "General expenses".

OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1947, for the operation and maintenance of the Office of Selective Service Records as authorized by the Act of March 31, 1947 (Public Law 26), including personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle at a cost not exceeding \$2,000; \$5,103,000, with which amount the funds made available to said office by said Act shall be merged, of which total amount not to exceed \$44,000 shall be available for printing and binding, and not to exceed \$19,100 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The amount specified in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, for deposit in the Treasury by the Securities and Exchange Commission for cost of penalty mail is hereby increased from "\$13,875" to "\$16,100".

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for printing and binding, \$2,065.51.

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, The Tax Court of the United States", \$4,500.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, National Archives," fiscal year 1947, \$29,800.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

On the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to discharge \$641,832,080.64 of the indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling notes in such amount issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 4 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-4).

FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

Supply and distribution of farm labor: The funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby continued available through January 30, 1948, for carrying out the purposes of said Act, as amended, and the Act of April 28, 1947 (Public Law 40, Eightieth Congress), an Act providing for a six months' extension and final liquidation of the farm labor supply program; and, in addition to the amount continued available, there is hereby appropriated for such purposes the sum of \$5,000,000 to be merged with the funds hereby continued available. Not less than \$2,000,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned

among the several States in the manner and for the purposes specified in section 2 of the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944. In addition to the amounts heretofore made available for administrative expenses pursuant to section 3 of such Act, there is hereby made available out of said funds the sum of \$250,000 for such purposes: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$258,500 of the total funds remaining as of January 30, 1948, shall be available until June 30, 1948, for administrative and other expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, incident to the settlement of growers' and workers' contracts and accounts, the collection of reimbursements due the Government, the payment of transportation and other obligations outstanding, and the handling of other necessary fiscal and administrative work in the final liquidation and disposition of Government assets and liabilities under the program: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500,000 of the receipts derived from sales of labor supply centers, labor homes, labor camps, and facilities under the provisions of section 2 (d) of the Act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 731), as amended, shall be available for the payment of costs of the liquidation of such labor supply centers, labor homes, labor camps, and facilities, including personal services in the District of Columbia, and any appropriations or other funds from which such costs have been advanced may be reimbursed therefor from any such receipts, the net proceeds of such sales to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for administrative expenses, \$300,000, payable from the funds of the Corporation.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

Maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities", \$20,000.

Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport," \$40,000, to be used for the dredging of the Washington National Airport channel.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: The limitation on the amount for cost of penalty mail, fiscal year 1947, is hereby increased from "\$4,500" to "\$6,000."

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Salaries and expenses, departmental: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, departmental," \$140,000, and the limitation upon the amount which may be expended for personal services is hereby increased from "\$2,700,000" to "\$2,840,000".

Pay, commissioned officers: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Pay, commissioned officers", \$150,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon", \$18,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Education of Indians: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Education of Indians", \$250,000.

Conservation of health: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Conservation of health", \$500,000.

Payment to Milton A. Johnson: For deposit by the Secretary of the Treasury to the official trust fund checking account of the special disbursing agent, Yakima Indian Agency, Toppenish, Washington, and for deposit to certain other accounts pursuant to the Act of August 7, 1946 (Private Law 863), \$2,119.34.

MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds)", \$50,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That surplus potatoes purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation of the Department of Agriculture may be made available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for seed and for the relief of needy Indians and that any funds appropriated for the welfare or relief of needy Indians shall be available for the transportation of potatoes so supplied.

Support of Indian schools (tribal funds): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Support of Indian schools (tribal funds)", \$200,000.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Gaging streams: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Gaging streams," \$90,000, and the amount that shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities is hereby increased from "\$1,620,000" to "\$1,710,000."

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Traveling expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for "Traveling expenses", \$194.81.

Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for "Salaries and expenses, Lands Division", \$1,539.04.

Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", \$30,000.

Salaries and expenses of district attorneys and so forth: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses of district attorneys and so forth", \$50,000.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Medical and hospital service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Medical and hospital service", \$21,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the Postal Revenues)

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Rural Delivery Service: For an additional amount for Rural Delivery Service, fiscal year 1946, \$75,000.

For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1947, as follows:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

Salaries, Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, \$3,000, to be derived by transfer from "Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, 1947".

Salaries, Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, \$23,900.

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Personal or property damage claims, \$85,000.

Adjusted losses and contingencies, \$25,500.

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

Clerks, \$16,000.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices", \$7,100,000, and, in addition, \$2,900,000 to be derived by transfer in the following respective amounts from the appropriations "Salaries, Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General", \$16,000; "Salaries, Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General", \$10,000; "Salaries, Office of the Chief Inspector", \$12,000; "Salaries, Bureau of Accounts", \$32,000; "Salaries of inspectors", \$75,000; "Post-office inspectors, travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$5,000; "Contract station service", \$200,000; "Clerks, third-class post offices", \$200,000; "Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices", \$50,000; "Special-delivery compensation and fees", \$300,000; and "Rural Delivery Service", \$2,000,000.

Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices, \$500,000.

City delivery carriers, \$28,800,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star route service, \$721,000, and, in addition, \$152,000 to be derived by transfer from "Domestic Air Mail Service".

Star route and air mail service, Alaska, \$75,000.

Railroad transportation and mail messenger service, \$10,000,000, and, in addition, \$2,500,000 to be derived by transfer from "Domestic Air Mail Service".

Railway mail service, \$4,554,800, and, in addition, \$3,090,000 to be derived by transfer from "Domestic Air Mail Service".

Foreign mail transportation, \$11,691,000, and, in addition, \$3,273,000 to be derived by transfer from "Domestic Air Mail Service".

Railway postal clerks, travel allowance, \$403,000.

Railway Mail Service, travel expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Railway Mail Service, travel expenses", \$13,000, to be derived by transfer from "Domestic Air Mail Service".

Indemnities, international mail, \$3,000.

Domestic Air Mail Service: The limitation on the amount available for supervisory officials and clerks at field headquarters is hereby increased from "\$106,000" to "\$124,000".

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Idemnities, domestic mail, \$800,000.

Unpaid money orders more than one year old, \$441,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Rent, light, power, fuel and water, \$160,000.

Pneumatic-tube service, New York City and Boston, \$31,000.

Vehicle service, \$3,506,700, and, in addition, \$30,000 to be derived by transfer from "Transportation of equipment and supplies".

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Operating supplies, public buildings, \$151,200.

PROVISION RELATING TO EXISTING APPROPRIATION FOR THE POST OFFICE
DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

Payment of rewards: The appropriation "Payment of rewards" for the fiscal year 1947 is hereby made available for prior fiscal years.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOREIGN SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: For necessary expenses of the Foreign Service, fiscal year 1947, \$2,900,000 for transfer to and consolidation with other appropriations established to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724) in such amounts as the Secretary of State may deem necessary.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus," as follows: International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs, \$13,395; International Union of Chemistry, \$675; International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts, \$2,513; in all \$16,583.

United States participation in United Nations: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "United States participation in United Nations," \$4,195,347, of which amount, \$1,824,500 shall be available for advance to the United Nations working capital fund, and the balance of \$2,370,847 shall be available for contribution to the 1946 budget of the United Nations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FISCAL SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries (reimbursable): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries, Office of Treasurer of United States (Federal Reserve notes, reimbursable)", \$70,000.

COAST GUARD

Pay and allowances: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Pay and allowances," Coast Guard, \$3,790,000, and \$1,060,000 to be derived by transfer from "General expenses, 1947."

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and binding," Bureau of Customs, \$37,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Medals for Generals Pershing and Mitchell: For carrying out the provisions of Private Laws 831 and 884, approved August 7, 1946, and August 8, 1946, respectively, fiscal years 1947 and 1948, \$4,900.

WAR DEPARTMENT

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

THE PANAMA CANAL

Sanitation, Canal Zone, Panama Canal: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Sanitation, Canal Zone, Panama Canal", \$450,000, to remain available until expended.

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1947, to meet increased pay costs authorized by the Acts of March 6, 1943

(Public Law 317); May 21, 1946 (Public Law 386); May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390); July 5, 1946 (Public Law 491); July 31, 1946 (Public Laws 567, 568, and 577); and August 1, 1946 (Public Law 582); and other legislation enacted during or applicable to said fiscal year authorizing increases in pay of Government officers and employees, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Library of Congress:

"Salaries, Library, proper", \$245,900, and \$36,100 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "printing catalog cards, 1947."

Copyright Office: "Salaries", \$65,000.

Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries", \$50,000.

Distribution of printed cards: "Salaries and expenses", \$29,700.

Index to State legislation: "Salaries and expenses", \$8,500.

Union catalogs: "Salaries and expenses", \$11,800.

Library building: "Salaries", \$57,700.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office of Government Reports, \$49,500.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Civil Service Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$1,000,000.

Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$651,900.

Federal Power Commission:

"Salaries and expenses", \$330,000;

"Flood control surveys", \$24,000.

National Archives: "Salaries and expenses", \$148,600.

National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries", \$384,000 and \$20,000 to be derived by transfer from "Miscellaneous expenses, 1947" and \$8,000 to be derived by transfer from "Penalty mail, 1947."

Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$124,000.

United States Maritime Commission:

"Construction fund" (increase of \$1,800,000 in the limitation upon the amount of this fund which may be used for personal services);

"Maritime Training" (increase of \$40,000 in the limitation upon the amount of this fund which may be used for administrative expenses).

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

Reconstruction Finance Corporation: "Administrative expenses" (increase of \$3,570,000 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses).

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Office of the Administrator: "Salaries and expenses", \$33,800, to be derived by transfer from "Public Works Administration liquidation, 1947".

Bureau of Community Facilities:

"War public works (community facilities) liquidation" (increase of \$100,000 in authorization to expend unobligated balances).

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

Federal Home Loan Bank Administration: "Salaries and expenses" (increase of \$140,000 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate or other funds which may be used for administrative expenses).

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: "Administrative expenses" (increase of \$18,000 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses).

Federal Public Housing Authority: "Salaries and expenses" (increase of \$1,900,000 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate or other funds which may be used for administrative expenses).

Defense Homes Corporation: "Administrative expenses" (increase of \$8,000 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries", \$174,000;

"War agency liquidation", \$15,000;

"Office of Solicitor", \$36,200;

"Division of Territories and Island Possessions", \$21,600;

"Oil and Gas Division", \$25,000;

"Soil and moisture conservation operations", \$97,000;

"Commission of Fine Arts", \$910;

Bureau of Land Management:

"Salaries and expenses (Grazing Service)", \$38,900;

"Salaries and expenses (General Land Office)", \$134,700;

"Surveying public lands (General Land Office)", \$43,300;

"Salaries and expenses, branch of field examination (General Land Office)", \$34,600;

"Salaries and expenses of district land offices (General Land Office)", \$26,000;

"Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon (reimbursable) (General Land Office)", \$27,800;

"Range improvements on public lands outside of grazing districts (receipt limitation) (General Land Office)", \$2,000;

Protection and management of the timber resources of the public domain (General Land Office)", \$22,100;

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

"Salaries and expenses", \$132,700;

"Salaries and expenses, district offices", \$35,000;

"Salaries and expenses, reservation administration", \$411,700;

"Alaska native service", \$200,000;

"Education of Indians", \$889,700;

"Conservation of health", \$610,000;

"Welfare of Indians", \$9,800;

"Management, Indian forest and range resources", \$89,400;

"Agriculture and stock raising", \$69,200;

"Development of Indian arts and crafts", \$2,700;

"Irrigation and drainage", \$18,700;

"Administration of Indian tribal affairs (from tribal funds, \$9,700)";

"Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (from tribal funds, \$8,400)";

"Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers, Wisconsin (from tribal funds, \$4,900)";

"Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (from tribal funds, \$23,600)";

Bureau of Reclamation:

Reclamation fund, special fund:

"Salaries and expenses (other than project offices)", \$360,000;

"Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California (from power revenues, \$21,000)";

"Yuma project, Arizona-California", \$10,200;

"Central Valley project, California (from power revenues, \$49,300)";

"Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado (from power revenues, \$9,400)";

"Boise project, Idaho", \$10,000;

"Minidoka project, Idaho (from power revenues, \$7,400)";

"Minidoka project, Idaho", \$2,000;

"North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming (from power revenues, \$5,000)";

"Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas (from power revenues, \$5,300)";

"Owyhee project, Oregon", \$9,500;

"Klamath project, Oregon-California", \$9,500;

"Columbia Basin project, Washington (from power revenues, \$41,200)";

"Yakima project, Washington", \$21,500;

"Kendrick project, Wyoming (from power revenues, \$8,200)";

"Riverton project, Wyoming", \$6,000;

Colorado River Dam fund: "Boulder Canyon project", \$62,800;

"Geological Survey", \$62,900;

Bureau of Mines:

There are hereby transferred from "Mineral Mining Investigations, Bureau of Mines 1947", sums as follows:

To:

"Salaries and expenses", \$12,600;

"Coal-mine inspections and investigations", \$11,900;

"Building and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania", \$15,000;

"Economics of mineral industries", \$23,000;

"National Park Service", \$666,600;

"Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks", \$65,900;

Fish and Wildlife Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$579,100;

Government in the Territories:

Territory of Alaska: "Expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary", \$2,800;

Territory of Hawaii: "Expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary", \$1,500;

Government of the Virgin Islands:

"Salaries of the Governor and employees", \$27,800;

"Salaries and expenses of the agricultural station", \$5,500.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:

"Office of the Attorney General", \$86,000;

"Administrative Division", \$78,000, and \$50,000 to be derived by transfer from "Cost of handling penalty mail, Department of Justice, 1947", and \$40,000 to be derived by transfer from "Fees of witnesses, 1947";

"Tax Division", \$83,000;

"Criminal Division", \$95,000;

"Claims Division", \$174,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Customs Division", \$21,800;

"Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", \$159,000;

"Examination of judicial offices", \$9,000;

"Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field", \$19,500;

"Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth", \$596,700;

"Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth", \$13,800;

"Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth", \$450,800;

"Pay and expenses of bailiffs", \$15,000;

Federal Bureau of Investigation:

"Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes", \$1,032,000;

"Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes (emergency)", \$2,168,000;

Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service", \$2,887,000;

Federal Prison System:

"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$26,500, and \$18,500 to be derived by transfer from "Support of United States Prisoners, 1947";

"Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions", \$1,389,000;

"Medical and hospital service", \$116,000;

Office of Alien Property: "Administrative expenses" (increase of \$393,000 in the limitation upon the amount of Alien Property funds which may be used for administrative expenses).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of the Secretary of State:

"Salaries", \$2,980,000 and sums to be derived by transfers from

"United States participation in United Nations, 1947", \$250,000;

"Cost of handling penalty mail, Department of State, 1947", \$20,000; and "United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus, 1947", \$10,000;

"Passport agencies", \$9,500;

International obligations:

"International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada", \$4,500;

"Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission, United States and Canada", \$4,300;

Institute of Inter-American Affairs: "Administrative expenses" (increase of \$74,400 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses);

Inter-American Educational Foundation, Inc.: "Administrative expenses" (increase of \$15,000 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses).

WAR DEPARTMENT

Civil functions of the War Department:

Quartermaster Corps: "Cemeterial expenses", \$48,000;

Signal Corps: "Alaska Communication System", \$53,000;

The Panama Canal:

"Civil government", \$357,000.

SEC. 201. The restrictions contained within appropriations or affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1947, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services or for other purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by the Acts of March 6, 1946 (Public Law 317), May 21, 1946 (Public Law 386), May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390), July 5, 1946 (Public Law 491), July 31, 1946 (Public Laws 567, 568, and 577), and August 1, 1946 (Public Law 582), and other legislation enacted during or applicable to the fiscal year 1947 authorizing increased pay for civilian employees of the Government.

TITLE III—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATION

The amount made available to the Federal Public Housing Authority for "Annual contributions, fiscal year, 1947", is hereby reduced in the amount of \$2,500,000, such amount to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 400. No appropriation or fund made available by this or any other appropriation Act to the executive departments and establishments, including corporations, for personal services shall be available to pay any increased cost resulting from the allocation or reallocation hereafter of a position to a higher grade, or resulting from the creation of a new position, if such increased cost would result in an increase in the total obligations on an annual basis under such appropriation or fund: *Provided*, That this prohibition shall not apply to the initial creation of positions to carry out new programs or functions for which specific appropriations are made available.

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a

member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 402. This Act may be cited as the "Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947".

Approved May 26, 1947.

